"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
The indications for to-day are light local rains, followed by clearing, warmer.

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VOL. XLVI...NO. 14,214. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 10, 1897.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market—dull and irregular.

Wheat, 85; corn, 28½; cotton, 7¼.

FOREIGN.—A regiment of artillery has been sent by the Brazilian Government to Bahia, to suppress the outbreak in that State. The census of the Sandwich Islands shows that Americans form but a small part of the population. The laborers on the Panama Canal have engaged in a fight, which the police were unable to quell, and troops were sent to the scene. Prince Bismarck is suffering from a serious attack of neuralgia. The report of the capture of Solibran in the Philippine Islands by the Spanish troops is confirmed.—Page 7.

THE LEGISLATURE.—The report of the Lexow trust investigating committee was submitted. The Senate decided to admit outsiders to the chamber, outside the rail, on the card of a Senator. The Assembly passed a half dozen bills and adjourned.—Page 4.

Page 1.

Four people were killed at a disastrous tenement house fire in Brooklyn.

Greek volunteers in New York are anxious to return home, but money is lacking to pay their passage.

At Washington yesterday the opinion was that the Senate would ratify the arbitration treaty with but slight alterations.

The Bar Association last night heard the report submitted by Wheeler H. Peckham for the committee appointed to examine the Greater New York charter. The document was severely criticised, and was called neither a charter nor a code, but an incomplete compilation and condensation of the laws affecting the region to be included in the greater city.

Page 2.

The opponents of the Greater New York charter had a hearing before the joint Cities Committees of the Legislature last night. Another hearing will be had to-night.

Mrs. Rita Leclade de Ruiz, widow of Ricardo de Ruiz, alleged to have been murdered in the jail at Guanabacoa, Cuba, reached New York yesterday on the Ward Line steamer Seneca. She left for Washington at 3 o'clock.

It became apparent yesterday that the intention of the Republican machine in pressing the Lauterbach Police bill is to take control of the entire metropolitan force and abolish all the police boards within the Greater New York territory. The new Police Commission would control the election machinery in the first election under the new charter. Police Commissioners Grant and Parker are outspoken in favor of the measure. Commissioners Roosevelt and Andrews oppose it. Corporation Counsel Scott declares that public sentiment against the bill will prevent its passage.

Page 3.

The Ways and Means Committee has agreed upon a return to a specific duty on sugar.

John Cram, a New York clubman, was compelled to live with a constable until he paid a bill.

At a meeting of the Social Reform Club, Dr. Lyman Abbott and Henry White discussed the question of "Sunday rest."

Ex-President Cleveland's sorrel team and the three family ponies have been forwarded to New York from Washington to be sold.

In the arson trial in Brooklyn yesterday Morris Schoenholz detailed the precautions he took to insure what he termed "a thorough job."

The Democrats of the Senate have chosen a steering committee and are making plans to control the organization, but with little prospect of success.

James Casey of Hoboken dropped a Texan's valise on the deck of the steamship Aller yesterday, and a revolver that was in the valise discharged, wounding Casey in the leg.

The Warehousemen's Association will endeavor to secure a reduction in rates of insurance on cold storage and merchandise warehouses, deeming present rates disproportionate.

After the Immigration Commissioners had ordered his deportation, Giuseppe Mintello pleaded so well that he was recalled from the steamship Bolivia just as she was leaving her pier.

Cornelius N. Bliss, Secretary of the Interior, returned from Washington yesterday and said that he has not as yet made any appointments in his department. He denied the report that there are any differences between himself and Senator Platt.

The body of the girl who was taken ill in the Victor Hotel Monday, and who died shortly afterward in Bellevue Hospital, was identified by Mahlon H. Smith of Hackensack as that of his daughter, Aimee Smith. The body was taken to Hackensack.

The Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room adopted a report of its committee yesterday, recommending the appointment of a commission to revise the building laws with a view principally to regulating and limiting the height of buildings to be hereafter erected.

Page 4.

A syndicate of Chicago and Indiana men have brought suit against William Noyes, Frederic P. Olcott, and the Texas Central Company for property which is said to be worth $5,000,000.

Page 5.

Reports were read and officers elected at the annual meeting of the Adirondack League Club.

Mrs. Elizabeth Hannon, who kept a junk shop at 233 Kent Avenue, Brooklyn, and who lived in her shop, was found murdered yesterday.

Page 7.

John B. Schoeffel of the Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau Opera Company declares the reports of failure in Chicago were malicious.

At the last day of the sale by Bangs & Co. of books from Quaritch, a number of large-sized volumes were sold. They brought fair prices.

After a stormy discussion of the vexing question of dues at Monday's meeting of Colonial Chapter, Daughters of the Revolution, Mrs. Abraham Steers resigned as Regent.

On arrival from Stamford, Conn., to-day the body of Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher will be taken direct to Plymouth Church, where it will be on view to-morrow. After services in the afternoon it will be buried in Greenwood, beside the remains of Henry Ward Beecher.

The Rev. E. I. O. Millington, the Newark minister who disappeared a week ago, is at his father's home, in Keeseville, N. Y. He reached there from Montreal, where, he says, he found himself penniless and starving, with no recollection of what had happened to him since his departure from New York.

Page 12.

Jersey City is rapidly pushing toward the limit of its present water supply.

Commissioner Waring gave out a report of the work done by juvenile street-cleaning leagues in three weeks of February.

Thomas Evans, an engineer, was fined $5 by Magistrate Mott, in Morrisania Police Court, yesterday, for spitting on the floor of a Union trolley car.

A number of recruits in the Woman's Christian Temperance Union were given instruction in their duties at the Central Metropolitan Temple yesterday.

The police have caught a man in gray who is believed to be Morrisania's brutal robber. He was held in Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday.

The Elevator Constructors' and Machinists' Unions were unable to come to an understanding as to a division of work on elevators, and their dispute may bring about a strike among elevator men.

Simeon W. Dutton, brother of Stephen Dutton, now under conviction for swindling, was found guilty of defrauding Mrs. Marcella Costigan out of twenty lots of land about the same time his brother's crime was committed.

The defense of Mrs. Kate M. Foster in the suit of Mrs. Margaret P. Buchanan will begin this morning. Miss Alexina S. Buchanan yesterday told of the happy home of her parents before they began quarreling over Mrs. Foster.

William H. W. Howell was held in $2,500 bonds yesterday, in Brooklyn, on a charge of swindling two bicycle manufacturing firms. He obtained, it is said, twenty-two wheels from the Dayton Wheel Company and 107 from the Hunter Arms Company.

Mrs. Catharine O'Connor, a widow, was killed by a cable car at Lexington Avenue and Ninety-seventh Street yesterday morning. The motorman alleges that she crossed the track safely, and then went on it again.

Corporation Counsel Scott's opinion as to the constitutionality of the Finn Stoop Line bill is not ready, and the public hearing before Mayor Strong is delayed. Attorneys John E. Parsons and John F. McIntyre gave strong opinions against the measure yesterday.

Too many social entertainments and not enough drilling, so members of the Naval Battalion declare, is the cause of the dissatisfaction with Commander Miller. His action in punishing members of the Fourth Division, who had only obeyed Lieut. Stayton's orders regarding the new hats caused the trouble to become public. Several other officers have resigned and other resignations are expected.

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MUST DEPOSIT $200,000.

A Bill Against Foreign Companies in the State of California.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 9.—The Governor has recommended adoption by the State Legislature of a bill requiring each foreign company doing business in this State to make a deposit of $200,000 with the Treasurer, or to have made such a deposit in some other State of the Union.

The insurance companies have taken up the fight over the bill, the local companies are fighting for it, and twenty-seven foreign companies, including eight Chinese, seven German, and five Swiss, are against it. The Chinese and Japanese companies have not a single investment of any character whatsoever in America.

The last time this bill was brought up the Governor failed to sign it, although it passed both houses. This time he takes the initiative. It is openly charged that money is being used by opponents of the bill, as it was two years ago.

CHEAP GAS IN BELFAST.

It Is to be Furnished Hereafter at 60 Cents Per 1,000 Feet.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—Consul Taney, at Belfast, writes the State Department that the discussion in American cities regarding the cost of illuminating gas suggests to him that they would be interested to learn that the City Council which controls the gas works of Belfast has reduced the price to consumers from 66 to 60 cents per 1,000 cubic feet, beginning with the current quarter. This price is also subject to a discount of 5 per cent. between 50,000 and 100,000 cubic feet, and 10, 15, and 20 per cent. for greater amounts.

The reduction was contemplated last year because the profits amounted to $327,892 at 66 cents per thousand. This surplus was disposed of in various ways, such as new works, contribution to public libraries, parks, &c. The largest item of expense was coal, costing $3.09 per ton, delivered at the works. The actual cost of manufacture to the gas holders before distribution last year was a small fraction over 19½ cents per thousand.

ARBITRATION TREATY SAFE.

It Will Be Ratified By the Senate with Slight Changes.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—According to very good authority the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate, as soon as it gets ready to take up the arbitration treaty, will yield to the solicitations of President McKinley and Secretary Sherman, and approve the convention with but one change, and that will be made to satisfy the Senate, that its power to permit or reject any scheme of arbitration shall not be taken away from it. Then the treaty will be ratified.

The words that were not sufficient, in the Senate of a fortnight ago, to hold on to the Monroe doctrine, are now likely to be considered abundantly broad to enable the United States to assert that doctrine.

If there was any expectation in the minds of narrow partisans that the last Administration was to be deprived of the credit of securing the international treaty of arbitration, the inaugural address and later advice of President McKinley seem to have destroyed it.

MISSOURI PACIFIC MEETING.

President's Report Shows a Deficit of $1,261,761—The Explanation.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 9.—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Missouri Pacific Railway held here to-day four-fifths of the 450,000 shares were represented. The following Directors were re-elected: George J. Gould, Russell Sage, Edwin Gould, Louis Fitzgerald, John P. Mann, John G. Moore, Howard Gould, Samuel Sloan, Thomas T. Eckert, D. D. Parmley, S. H. H. Clark, C. G. Warner, and D. K. Ferguson.

President George J. Gould submitted the report, and when it was read no little surprise was expressed at the statement that the deficit amounted to $1,261,761.

Mr. Gould submitted these causes for the deficit:

"Passenger traffic statistics compared with 1895 show a decrease in number of passengers carried of 773,286. A decrease of 671,722 passengers carried and $50,159 in revenue were from commutation business due to the building and extension of electric lines to suburban districts in St. Louis and Kansas City.

"The freight statistics show an increase in tons carried of 234,882, and freight earnings show a decrease of $481,387. The increase in tonnage was chiefly in the low-class freight—bulk grain—while the high-class freight—merchandise, &c.—decreased to a very considerable extent. The average rate per ton per mile shows a decrease since 1895 to the extent of 12.4 per cent., due to the class of freight transported."

Died Weighing 400 Pounds.

PITTSBURG, Penn., March 9.—Mrs. Ruth Hollar, who weighed 400 pounds, died at her home in Allegheny to-day of fatty degeneration of the heart. Three years ago Mrs. Hollar weighed barely 100 pounds. During the last six months she lived in the second story of her home, being unable, on account of her enormous size, to use the stairs. She was only 4 feet 5 inches in height.

DRIVEN AWAY FROM CRETE

The Greek Vice Consul at Canea and His Staff Embark for Greece.

ADMIRAL CANEVARO INSISTED.

Story of the Massacre of Mussulmans at Sitia Repeated—How the Powers Received the Answer of Greece to Their Notes.

CANEA, March 9.—M. Baraklis, the Greek Vice Consul, the staff of the Consulate, and a number of Greek newspaper reporters embarked upon a vessel this afternoon to return to Greece, Admiral Canevaro insisting that his order that they leave the island must be obeyed.

Major Bor, the British officer who was recently appointed to the command of the international gendarmerie here, has refused to disband the force at the bidding of the international commission. He declares that he will not abandon his post unless he is ordered by the Sultan to do so.

The fighting at Akrotiri ceased at noon to-day, the insurgents changing their position, owing to their fears that they would again be bombarded by the foreign warships.

The story of the massacre of Mussulmans at Sitia will not down, though it has been emphatically denied several times. It was repeated again to-day, with the addition that the Consuls at Heraklion had been convinced by witnesses that 400 Moslems were killed in the villages in the vicinity of Sitia. It was first stated that 2,000 Mussulmans had been massacred in Sitia.

Advices received from Retimo, on the north coast, some thirty miles southeast of here, show that the pillaging of the houses and shops of the Christians there is still going on. The Vice Consuls stationed at Retimo have asked the Consuls here that protection be afforded the Christians.

In Canea itself there has been an increase in the robberies of houses owned by Christians who are absent from the city. This pillaging is not the work of the Moslem inhabitants, but is done by Turkish soldiers. Protests have been made to the acting Governor, but no satisfaction was obtained, he saying that the robberies cannot be helped as the Turkish soldiers have to pillage to live.

Tewfik Pasha, the Military Governor, has sent to Heraklion for another battalion of troops, which will make the condition of affairs worse than ever.

THE POSITION OF THE POWERS.

Greece's Answer to Their Note Does Not Give Satisfaction.

VIENNA, March 9.—The Greek reply to the identical note of the six great powers has been received at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, where it has been most carefully considered. It is not considered at all satisfactory, as it is evasive, Greece apparently being desirous of dodging the very points upon which the identical note was based.

LONDON, March 9.—An extra meeting of the Cabinet to consider the new Cretan situation arising from Greece's practical refusal to accede to the demands of the powers was held this evening in one of the private rooms of the House of Commons. After the meeting Prime Minister Salisbury went to the Foreign Office, where he was visited by Count Deym, the Austrian Ambassador. Later Lord Salisbury sent telegraphic messages to the foreign capitals and to Admiral Sir Michael Culme-Seymour, Commander in Chief of the British Mediterranean squadron.

PARIS, March 9.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day M. Millerand, Socialist, again interpellated the Government regarding the Cretan question and the action to be taken by France in view of the refusal of Greece to heed the ultimatum of the powers. Prime Minister Meline and M. Hanotaux, Minister of Foreign Affairs, asked that consideration of the subject be deferred until Thursday, and this was agreed to by a vote of 342 to 205.

ROME, March 9.—The Cabinet met in council this forenoon, the Premier, Marquis di Rudini, presiding, to discuss the reply of Greece to the collective note of the powers, and as the result of the discussion a communication was wired to each of the great powers saying that, according to the opinion of Italy, the powers are still out of accord as to the method of coercion which should be directed against Greece, and that nothing can be done until the question is settled. The dispatch further says that the foreign Admirals in Cretan waters differ in opinion from Admiral Canevaro, commanding the Italian squadron and by reason of seniority directing the united fleet, who reports that the mere blockading of the Piraeus would be ineffective. The united fleet, he says, must extend its operations from the Piraeus to Volo, in Thessaly.

The communication of the Government to the powers adds that Italy will not entertain a proposal to occupy Crete all alone, but if there shall be any occupation of the Island it must be a mixed occupation.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 9.—A firm resolve is manifested in Government quarters to adhere fixedly to the policy of coercion toward Greece, should the Greek policy necessitate such a course.

It is stated here that the Admirals commanding the foreign fleets in Cretan waters have decided in addition to blockading the Piraeus and the coast of Crete, to fire upon any Greek torpedo boat that approaches the foreign warships.

MUTILATED BY CHRISTIANS.

Many Suffering Moslems in the Candia Hospital.

LONDON, March 9.—A dispatch from Candia, Crete, under yesterday's date, says: "A large number of Moslem women and children are confined in the hospital here, suffering from mutilation inflicted upon them by Christians. News from the interior shows that massacres of Moslems by Christians are of almost hourly occurrence. Out of 167 Moslems in the village of Cykia, only one person, a child, escaped slaughter."

THE GREEKS ORDERED TO LEAVE.

Insurgents Make an Attack on the Turks at Akrotiri.

CANEA, March 9.—Admiral Canevaro, commanding the united fleet of the powers, has notified the Greeks here, including the Greek Vice Consul, that they must leave the island at once.

It is reported that the siege of Kandamos has been raised, and that the Musulmans who were beleaguered there have moved to places of safety.

The insurgents made an attack upon the Turkish positions at Akrotiri yesterday, but were stoutly resisted by the Turks, and finally repulsed. The insurgents were reinforced during the night and renewed their attack upon the place to-day.

A PACIFIC BLOCKADE URGED.

Germany's Plan for Coercing the Greek Government.

LONDON, March 9.—Dispatches from official sources in Berlin say that a certain measure of blockade of Greece must be observed, though it may not be immediately enforced. The form of blockade which Germany favors is something similar to that which was put into operation in 1886, which was pre-eminently a peaceful blockade. Under the German plan, as outlined in the Berlin dispatches, a fortnight should elapse before any action is taken. At the expiration of that time a pacific form of blockade should be put into operation, under which any Greek or other vessel that may be arrested will not be confiscated, but will be released when the blockade is raised.

FIRED ON BY A CRUISER.

Insurgents Compelled to Retire from a Fort They Were Attacking.

CANEA, March 9.—Advices from Hierapetra, on the south coast of the Island of Crete, says that Mussulmans in possession of that town were summoned to surrender by the Christian insurgents who were investing the town, and that the Mussulmans refused to do so. The insurgents then fired a volley into the fort, which was held by the Moslems, whereupon an Italian cruiser lying off the town fired upon the insurgents, compelling them to retire.

A Turkish transport, with Turkish civil officers and soldiers on board, arrived here from Kasteli to-day, but was refused a pilot to bring her into the harbor, owing to the fact of her having smallpox on board.

WAR WITH TURKEY INEVITABLE.

Crown Prince Constantin to Start for the Frontier.

ATHENS, March 9.—The reply of the Greek Government to the ultimatum of the powers having been delivered to the foreign representatives here, preparations for hostilities between Greece and Turkey, which are apparently inevitable, are being hurried forward with all possible speed.

Crown Prince Constantin is about to start for the Turkish frontier to assume command of the Greek troops there, and several Greek transports have landed great quantities of war material and large numbers of horses and mules at Volo, Thessaly.

It is reported that Greek bands have destroyed a number of bridges on the railway between Monastir, the present headquarters of the Turkish Army, and Salonica.

GREEK VOLUNTEERS ANXIOUS.

Money Lacking to Send Them to Their Homes.

Among the Greeks in New York the spirits of volunteers and of reserves who have applied to go home are somewhat dampened by the fact that money to pay their passage is still lacking. About twenty-five called upon the Consul, Demetrius N. Botassi, at his office, 35 South William Street, only to be met with the request to "wait till after Friday."

Letters and telegrams "by the bushel," as the Consul said, arrived at short intervals during the day. Among them were several applications from military and naval men, offering their services to Greece. The Consul said, however, that he believed no foreign officers were admitted to the Greek Army.

Miss Lucy Cleveland, a cousin of the former President, sent her photograph, a letter, and two poems, requesting that the Consul should transmit all to King George of Greece. This seemed to please Mr. Botassi, and he said he should comply with Miss Cleveland's desire. Consul Botassi and Gen. Egbert Viele are arranging for the mass meeting to be held in Chickering Hall Friday night. No fund, however, will be raised unless actual hostilities break out. The plan is to charter a special steamer in case of need.

HE DIED OF STARVATION.

Proprietor of a Business College Brought to Absolute Want.

BRIDGETON, N. J., March 9.—William L. Shinn, who two years ago started the Bridgeton Business College, died here yesterday. The cause of his death is given as starvation.

When Mr. Shinn started the college it promised to be a great success, but the professor had trouble with a scholar over stolen books and a lawsuit was the result. His college soon went down and he was left without employment. He had offers at other places, but his bondsmen were unwilling to let him go. Broken-hearted, his health failed, and his furniture piece by piece went to buy food. His destitution became publicly known only a few days ago, when it was found that there was no food in the house.

His wife was compelled to sleep in a chair, while the infant slept in a clothes basket. The wife and the child have been taken care of by neighbors.

TO RESUME ITS BUSINESS.

Works of the Maryland Steel Company to Start Up.

BALTIMORE, March 9.—It is authoritatively stated that the works of the Maryland Steel Company at Sparrow's Point will start up in all departments in a few weeks, thus giving employment to over 2,000 men. Furnace A was recently put in operation; furnace B will begin operations next Friday. It has not been in use since Oct. 27, 1893. Work has commenced on furnace C which will be ready to start up in sixty days. This furnace, too, has been idle since 1893. With all the furnaces in operation, the Maryland Company has a capacity of producing 1,300 tons of iron daily.

The steel rail mill of the company is also being fitted up, and will be ready for operation by May. It closed down Jan. 1, 1894. It has a capacity for making 1,200 rails per day.

New Yorker Buys a Flour Mill.

KANKAKEE, Ill., March 9.—J. G. Moffett of New York, President of a syndicate owning the Kankakee Water Works and Electric Light Company, has purchased the McGrew Flouring Mill, with 1,000 horse power, for $25,000.

Wages of 400 Men to be Raised.

PEORIA, Ill., March 9.—The Peoria Grape Sugar Company, which recently cut the wages of its 400 men 10 per cent., has announced that wages will be restored March 15.

FOUR KILLED AT A FIRE

Mrs. Chester Duncan Threw Her Baby from a Fourth Story Window and Leaped After It.

HEROISM OF A LITTLE BOY.

Harrowing Scenes About a Burning Tenement in Brooklyn—Mrs. Clara Goddard Jumped from a Window and Fell Sixty Feet to the Pavement.

Four persons lost their lives as the result of a tenement-house fire in Brooklyn yesterday afternoon about 12:35 o'clock, at the corner of Canton Street and Auburn Place. The building is a five-story brick one and is owned by L. Arensberg, the tobacconist and match importer.

The killed were:

ANNIE DUNCAN, aged nineteen, wife of Chester A. Duncan.

GLADYS DUNCAN, aged eight months, daughter of Chester and Annie Duncan.

THOMAS GODDARD, aged thirty-three.

CLARA GODDARD, his wife, aged twenty-five.

The injured were:

CLIFFORD CRAWFORD, aged six years, burned about face and hands; not seriously injured.

MRS. J. HANLON, slightly burned and bruised, and suffering from shock.

MRS. DELIA O'CONNOR, slightly bruised in descending from fourth story by a rope.

The occupants of the building were startled by a cry of fire, and almost simultaneously an alarm was turned in from the street by Philip Doland, who works for Mr. Arensberg and lives in the neighborhood. Joseph Hoffart was the lessee of the entire building. He had a liquor store on the ground floor, and used some of the apartments upstairs for hotel purposes. His tenants on the fifth floor were Chester A. Duncan and a family named Williams. Duncan, a machinist, had a wife and infant daughter. They boarded Mr. and Mrs. Goddard, who were their relatives. Goddard was a consumptive, whose death was expected to occur in a few months.

One side of the fourth floor was occupied by John O'Connor and wife. The other was used by Hoffart, who had his private rooms on the third floor, the other side being occupied by P. Gibbons and family. A. Sullivan and family and Mrs. Ferasi tenanted the second floor.

The fire was discovered by the people on the fourth floor, it having worked its way up through the dumbwaiter shaft, presumably from the basement, which was used for storage. The halls were ablaze on every floor, and the house was rapidly filling with smoke when the alarm was given. In their fright, the Duncans and Goddards forgot that there were steps leading from their apartments to the roof and that there was an excellent iron fire-escape in the rear, which might have been reached from their windows. Mrs. Williams saved herself and child by going upon the roof and descending through the adjoining building.

Leaped from the Window.

Mrs. Goddard and Mrs. Duncan stood at the front windows for a moment, shrieking for help, while fire engines were dashing to the scene and the streets were filling with excited people. Without waiting for help, and without trying to get out in any other way, Mrs. Goddard jumped from the window to the pavement, sixty feet below. Her limbs were broken and her body was frightfully crushed.

Before the horror-stricken spectators were able to lift her, the other frenzied woman threw her baby girl from the window. She may have thought that the crowd below would catch the child. The little one would have been caught, and possibly saved, but for the fact that it struck the cornice over the saloon. It was instantly killed, life being practically extinct when it fell into the arms of those on the sidewalk. Scarcely had this occurred when the mother leaped out and encountered the same obstruction. She was horribly mangled, but lived until night.

While this was going on the other families were hurrying out of the burning building, but nothing was seen of Goddard, the poor consumptive on the fifth floor, whose wife had dashed herself to pieces on the pavement. Mr. and Mrs. O'Connor were seen at their window on the fourth floor. A man named Phillips procured a long ladder and rope, and by climbing to the second story managed to throw the rope to O'Connor. By that time the firemen had reached them, and Mrs. O'Connor was lowered to the street, without suffering great injury. Her husband followed her down the rope. Mrs. Gibbons, who was alone in her rooms on the third floor, went safely down the fire escape.

A Six-Year-Old Hero.

Charles Radigan saved two of the Sullivan children, having to go through flame and smoke to do it. Clifford Crawford, a sturdy little fellow of six years, followed Radigan to the apartments of the Sullivans and carried the baby in safety to the street, receiving the plaudits of the throng. His face and hands were burned slightly, but he held the infant tightly in his arms, and it came through little the worse for its fiery ordeal.

The various other persons in the building got out without trouble. The charred remains of Thomas Goddard were afterward found in his rooms on the fifth floor. He had perished in trying to reach the roof.

The department soon had the fire under control. The building was damaged to the extent of $8,000 or $10,000, the loss being covered by policies in the Norwich Union, the Hanover, and the Home Insurance Companies. Hoffart's total loss was about $2,000, which was covered by insurance in the Firemen's of Baltimore, the Commercial Union, and the Pennsylvania Insurance Companies.

ARTIST KEEFE'S GOOD LUCK.

His Wealthy English Father Forgives Him and Sends Him a Check.

TOLEDO, Ohio, March 9.—Frank Keefe, formerly a portrait artist of this city, and later of Lansing, Mich., has turned out to be the son of a wealthy Enlishman, and will return to England.

Keefe always avoided saying anything about himself beyond his immediate surroundings. He did some work here and suddenly dropped out of sight. It is learned that Keefe went from Toledo to Lansing, Mich., where he laid siege to the heart of a lady member of one of the best families of the State. The parents strenuously objected, but the young couple were eventually married, and he opened a studio, barely eking out a livelihood. Mr. Keefe has just received a letter from his father in England, containing forgiveness for some offense, accompanied by a check for a large sum.

The couple will go to England and take up their home with his parents.

ANTONIO EZETA NOT DEAD.

But a Telegram to His Brother Says He is Dying.

OAKLAND, Cal., March 9.—Ex-President Carlos Ezeta this evening received a cablegram stating that his brother, Gen. Antonio Ezeta, is dying at Panama.

This indicates that the announcement of Gen. Ezeta's death yesterday was premature.

Carlos Ezeta declares that the death of his brother could have no effect on the affairs of Central America.

BISHOPS MUST NOT INTERFERE.

The Franchise in Canada Must be Freely Exercised.

OTTAWA, Ontario, March 9.—The Dominion Government is contemplating the withholding of the writ for the by-election in Champlain in the Province of Quebec, until Parliament meets, on account of the attitude taken by the Bishops against the Liberals. When the House meets the Premier will call attention to the state of affairs in the province, and will propose an amendment to the criminal code, making it a crime for any Bishop, priest, or clergyman to threaten his flock by refusing them their spiritual rights because of the way they exercise their franchise.

Under the present state of affairs, civil liberty cannot be maintained. This matter is now engaging the attention of the Government.

EX-SENATOR DOLPH DYING.

His Leg Amputated, and His Age Against His Survival.

PORTLAND, Oregon, March 9.—J. N. Dolph, ex-United States Senator, is lying at the point of death at his residence in this city.

Gangrene resulted from the trimming of a corn and an ingrowing toenail, and, although heroic measures were adopted to check the disease, they were without avail. A consultation among several leading surgeons was held late yesterday afternoon, and it was decided that the only means of saving the patient's life lay in amputation of the leg. This was done, but owing to the patient's advanced years, it is feared he cannot survive the shock.

FENCING BY GIRLS FORBIDDEN.

Action of the President of the Chicago University.

CHICAGO, March 9.—A dozen fencing suits at the Chicago University are rendered useless by an order of President Harper, unless the costumes may be utilized for bicycling.

Some girls at Kelly Hall started a fencing club, although they knew the President did not approve of the sport.

To-day President Harper wrote an order discountenancing the club, and the girls have had to give it up.

"He's the only pebble on the beach, as Horace says," one girl remarked, "and what he does, goes."

MR. SLOCUM WANTS $100,000.

He Sues the United States for False Imprisonment.

TORONTO, March 9.—A leading law firm of this city, acting for Sidney Slocum of Hamilton, Ontario, formerly of Peoria, Ill., has entered suit against the United States Government for $100,000 for false arrest and imprisonment.

Slocum was arrested at Hamilton about a year ago, and was extradited on a charge of attempted murder at Peoria. He was tried and acquitted, after lingering in jail for several weeks. As he was leaving the courtroom he was rearrested for sending obscene newspapers through the United States mails. After being incarcerated eighteen days Slocum was discharged, the Judges ruling that he could not be tried on a charge other than the one he was extradited upon.

GOOD YEAR FOR ALABAMA.

Coal, Coke, and Iron Outputs in 1896 Break the Record.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., March 9.—Contrary to expectation, the coal and coke and iron outputs of Alabama for 1896 has turned out to be greater than that for 1895, which was the best in the history of the State. As there were many unfavorable conditions, the increase is accounted for only by an extension of trade territory, especially evidenced in iron exports to the Old World.

State Mine Inspector Hillhouse gives out the following figures: Total coal output for 1896, 5,731,738 tons, an increase over 1895 of 26,025 tons. Total coke product, 2,589,740 tons, an increase over 1896 of over 800,000 tons.

Jefferson County, in which Birmingham is situated, mined 3,712,618 tons of coal and manufactured 1,170,345 tons of coke.

THE WEATHER.

The barometer has fallen over the districts east of the Mississippi and risen to the westward. It is lowest over Lake Huron and highest north of Montana. The temperature has risen generally over districts east of the Mississippi, but it is colder from Texas northward to Minnesota and the Dakotas. The temperature has fallen rapidly during the day in Illinois and Missouri. Rain has prevailed in the Northern States east of the Mississippi, and in Tennessee, Kentucky, and North Carolina. The weather has been generally fair in the Northwest and Southwest and at Rocky Mountain stations. Showers are likely to continue from New England westward over the lower lake region. The weather will clear during the day in the Ohio Valley, with colder northerly winds.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1896.	1897.	1897.
3 A. M.	29	33	37
6 A. M.	30	33	37
9 A. M.	30	36	41
12 M.	32	40	46
4 P. M.	33	38	43
6 P. M.	33	38	42
9 P. M.	34	38	42
12 P. M.	30	39	42

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	41¼
Weather Bureau	36
Corresponding date 1896	32
Corresponding date for last twenty years	35

LAWYERS ON THE CHARTER

Some of Its Weak Points Criticised at the Meeting of the Bar Association Last Night.

AN IMPERFECT COMPILATION.

The Instrument Said Not to be a Charter or a Code—Loose and Defective Workmanship and Extreme Haste.

At a regular meeting of the Association of the Bar, held last evening in the association's new quarters, in West Forty-fourth Street, James E. Carter, in the Chair, Wheeler H. Peckham read the report of the committee appointed under a resolution adopted Feb. 9, to examine the proposed Charter of the Greater New York.

The meeting last evening was well attended. Among those present were Lewis L. Delafield, Wager Swayne, E. C. Perkins, R. W. G. Welling, Hamilton Odell, B. B. Blydenburgh, J. O. Mott, G. S. Daniels, A. D. Kenyon, Charles P. Northrup, Paul D. Cravath, Lloyd McK. Garrison, Emmett R. Olcott, William B. Hornblower, William J. Moran, Edmund Dwight, William G. Choate, Hammond Odell, Cephas Brainerd, George L. Rives, Henry W. Taft, Charles A. Peabody, Jr., John M. Bowers, Charles H. Roosevelt, Charles G. F. Wahle, and Adrian T. Kiernan.

Mr. Peckham had a most attentive audience, and was frequently greeted with approving laughter, as he read with meaning emphasis the committee's criticisms upon what it regards as the proposed charter's inconsistent and absurd provisions.

The report is a long one, dealing with the proposed charter in great detail. It is not at all sparing in its condemnation of many of the features of that document.

Division of Responsibility.

The committee says that in the internal organization of some of the city departments, under the new charter, division of responsibility is carried to what seems to the committee a very injurious extent. Of this evil the Fire and Police Departments are conspicuous examples.

In the case of extensive work to be done under the authority of any department other than one of those represented in the Board of Public Improvements the scheme is first to be prepared by the department concerned. If it involves incurring a debt, it must next be approved by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. It must then be passed upon separately by each one of the two houses of the Municipal Assembly. It is subject to the veto of the Mayor, and it may again come up before the two houses of the Municipal Assembly upon the question of overriding the veto. The committee makes this comment: "As a safeguard against hasty action this plan seems effective, but should any projected improvement fail between these various bodies, it would be quite impossible for the people to fix the responsibility for its defeat.

"The Municipal Assembly is in apparent disregard of the teachings of experience in American cities, and in every part of the work the qualities of simplicity and clearness are conspicuous only by their absence. The proposed charter of the commission is not a charter in any proper sense, and it is not a code. It is an imperfect compilation and, to some extent, a condensation of the laws affecting the territory of the proposed greater city.

Difficulties in the Way.

"Examples of loose and defective workmanship abound in almost every part of the bill. It is not too much to say that the marks of extreme haste are everywhere visible. The bill is full of saving clauses and precautionary measures, which make interpretations difficult, even after extended research. * * * Judicial interpretation of the proposed statute will be a most difficult task, and there will be abundant need for it."

In considering the Municipal Assembly, the report continues: "We do not find that the opportunities for useful public service in such a body are so much greater than those afforded by membership in our present Board of Aldermen as to encourage us to expect a substantial improvement in the quality either of the candidates for election or of those elected to seats in the Municipal Assembly; and the establishment of a local legislature such as the proposed bill contemplates is, in our opinion, a measure of most doubtful utility. We think, further, that the division of the Municipal Assembly into two houses is against the best experience of American cities, is a serious obstacle to efficiency, tends to divide and obscure responsibility, and enhances the danger of unwise or corrupt obstruction." * * *

Fire and Police Departments.

The idea of giving the Fire Department a single head is commended, but the committee says that the single Commissioner is loaded down with a multitude of petty details which he cannot delegate, and he is furnished no adequate assistance in the way of deputies. Of the Police Department, the committee says: "The notorious scandals of the New York administrative system in its Police Department have abundantly shown that it is one of the worst systems that can be devised, and this discredited system, with the three modifications noted, is to be extended over the whole of the greater city. The provisions, on the one hand, enlarging the power of the Chief, so that he alone may nominate for promotion, and must every three days make a new nomination until the board approves, and, on the other, that the majority of the board, with the approval of the Mayor, may retire the Chief, are supported on the ground that they will tend to prevent 'dead-locks' in the clumsy machinery, but they also tend to divide and dissipate responsibility."

With regard to the proposed Municipal Court, the report says that the scheme in the new charter is open to constitutional objections, which, in the opinion of the members of the committee, are fatal. The new charter gives the Mayor the power to appoint "seven additional Municipal Court Justices," besides continuing in office the District Court Justices whose terms extend beyond Jan. 1, 1898.

The committee deprecates the indiscriminate re-enactment of old laws which is characteristic of the new charter, and points out some instances where confusion is sure to follow. More time should have been taken in the preparation of the charter. The report is signed by Wheeler H. Peckham, Chairman; James C. Carter, Frederic H. Betts, Simon Sterne, John M. Bow-

ers, Horace E. Deming, George L. Rives, Franklin B. Lord, Lewis L. Delafield.

More Mischief Than Benefit.

The committee recommended the following resolutions:

"Resolved, That the report of the committee appointed to take into consideration the proposed charter for the Greater New York be approved and adopted.

"Resolved, That in the judgment of this association the enactment of the proposed body of law contained in that charter would give rise to mischiefs far outweighing any benefits which may reasonably be expected to flow from it; that ample opportunity should be given for thorough revision, simplification, and reduction in the volume of the proposed charter; and that the true welfare of the communities to be affected by the proposed act will be best consulted by postponing the period at which consolidation shall take effect, and by referring the bill for redrafting before it is enacted into law.

"Resolved, That copies of the foregoing resolutions and of the report referred to be laid before the Senate and Assembly and the committees in charge of the bill, and that those bodies be respectfully requested to take the same into serious consideration, and that a committee of three be appointed to carry out this resolution."

Mr. Peckham, while accepting full responsibility for the report, asked that to his colleagues on the committee be given credit for the work of making the report.

Motions were passed adopting the resolution recommended in the report, ordering the report to be printed and copies to be distributed to members of the association, and empowering the committee named in the resolutions to take such other steps as may be proper to secure the ends in view.

Candidates for Membership.

The following named persons were recommended as candidates for admission and their names balloted for: John D. Lindsay, Joseph Fettretch, George M. Wright, W. M. K. Olcott, Robert Sturgis, W. C. Orr, John A. Dutton, Charles A. Runk, Harold G. Villard, John Q. A. Bowen, Sylvanus T. Cannon, Ferdinand R. Minrath, Herman A. Heydt, Alfred E. Holcomb, Alexander B. Halliday, Milton Hopkins, Albert B. Wright, C. P. Rogers, George J. Greenfield, Charles S. Whitman, Willard N. Taylor, Samuel Oppenheim, and James McKeen.

NORTH SIDERS DINE.

Third Annual Dinner of the North Side Board of Trade with Some Invited Guests.

The third annual dinner of the North Side Board of Trade was partaken of last night at Schnorer's Hall, One Hundred and Sixty-third Street and Third Avenue, by a large number of members and invited guests, who listened to some brilliant speeches.

The toasts were "Welcome Guests," James L. Wells, President of the board; "The City of New York," Mayor Strong; "Perils of Consolidation," Francis M. Scott; "Rapid Transit," John Claflin; "The Judiciary," John V. S. Arnold; "North Side Citizenship," Ernest Hall; "The Grand Concourse," Louis F. Haffen.

President Wells, after welcoming the guests and expressing appreciation of the honor conferred by the presence of members of the State and City Governments, said: "In speaking of ourselves, we realize that a modest self-appreciation begets appreciation from others, and we feel that, even on a festive occasion like this, it may not seem altogether inappropriate to review our work, extol our virtues, and rejoice in our successes."

Seated at the guest table were Mayor Pat Gleason, John Jeroloman, the Rev. G. Edwin Talmage, Assemblyman Douglas Mathewson, Surrogate Arnold, Commissioner Louis F. Haffen, Job E. Hedges, Gen. William H. Morris, ex-Judge Ernest Hall, Francis M. Scott, and the Hon. John Claflin.

Among others present were:

M. J. Leahy, Henry L. School, Jordan L. Mott, J. Homer Hildreth, Albert Hirtzler, A. J. Mace, A. M. Field, James McCortney, H. H. Barnard, John M. Haffen, R. I. Lomas, Jr., J. A. Goulden, Wh. Zeltner, Louis Baron, C. M. Hammond, George Chappell, O. G. Angle, Francis Kell, Henry De Forest Baldwin, Jacob Born, John H. Scardefield, E. D. Clark, Charles J. Haberstroh, M. J. McDermott, A. F. Schwannecke, Frank R. Houghton, George N. Reinhardt, Fordham Morris, John P. Windolph, A. G. Hupfel, J. C. Jullus Langbein, A. Moebus, Robert Wallace, E. F. Hurd, Frank Gass, J. Clarence Davies, J. A. Briggs, John Osborn, William H. Ten Eyck, Louis A. Riees, A. P. Dienst, N. D. Lawton, John Jeroloman, the Rev. G. Edwin Talmage, Douglas Mathewson, George J. Grossman, Ernest Hall, Gen. William H. Morris, Job E. Hedges, Controller Ashbel P. Fitch, and the Rev. Gibson W. Harris.

SAVED HER HUSBAND'S LIFE

By Killing the Man Who Was Trying to Murder Him.

APALACHICOLA, Fla., March 9.—William Hinzey is the Tax Collector of this city. He was kept out after dark in the performance of his office, and was returning home unconscious of a burly negro who was following closely upon his footsteps. Just as Mr. Hinzey reached his doorsteps his pursuer sprang upon him. A lively struggle followed, but as Mr. Hinzey has only one leg, and one of his hands is cut off at the wrist, the fight could not have lasted long, but for the unexpected appearance of Mrs. Hinzey, who was attracted by the noise of the struggle, and who, with rare presence of mind, seized a stout hickory stick and inflicted a blow across the head of her husband's assailant which brought him to his knees and left him unconscious.

Officers came and took the prisoner to the guard house, where a few hours' afterward he was found lying stone dead on the floor from the effect of the blow.

Mrs. Hinzey, who is a shrinking woman, has been congratulated by her friends upon her bravery in saving the life of her husband.

AT THE HOTELS.

John V. L. Pruyn of Albany is at the Buckingham.

Arthur Sewall of Bath, Me., and Hubert Vos of Holland are at the Holland.

Gen. Henry L. Abbot, United States Army, is at the Park Avenue.

Hilary A. Herbert, ex-Secretary of the Navy, and George Bleistein of Buffalo are at the Waldorf.

Abner McKinley, the President's brother, and Senator Horace White of Syracuse, are at the Windsor.

Col. Daniel S. Lamont, ex-Secretary of War, and Mme. Teresa Carreno are at the Netherland.

Gen. Barillas of Central America and Assistant Postmaster General Charles Neilson are at the Hoffman.

Allen O. Myers of Cincinnati, R. A. Campbell of St. Louis, and D. N. Clark of Pittsburg are at the Gilsey.

William F. Burden of Newport, Edward D. Rice of Boston, and C. Sidney Shepard of New Haven, are at the Plaza.

G. A. Wilbur, W. F. Keenan, and C. W. Fox of Philadelphia, and G. O. Cruttenden of New Haven are at the Normandie.

Capt. R. K. Evans, United States Army; W. H. Gaylord of Binghamton, and Francis Johnson of Elmira are at the Grand.

Railroad Commissioner Ashley W. Cole of Albany and Congressman Charles A. Russell of Connecticut are at the Murray Hill.

John C. Graves of Buffalo, D. W. Clark of Pittsburg, J. V. Stewart of Newport, and G. F. Collins of Chicago are at the Imperial.

W. A. Warner of Rochester, H. H. Kohn of Albany, J. K. Stuart of Boston, and G. O. Valentine of Ithaca are at the Grand Union.

Albert E. Davis of Troy, Charles E. Brooks of Boston, Frank S. Manton of Providence, and A. A. Thomas of Elmira are at the Marlborough.

C. B. Matthews of Buffalo, Samuel J. Lewis of Chicago, John C. McKenzie of Philadelphia, and E. B. Stocking of Washington are at the Astor.

Gov. Charles Warren Lippitt and Gen. Elisha Dyer of Rhode Island, Lieut. Gov. W. Murray Crane and Thomas Bailey Aldrich of Massachusetts, and Smith M. Weed are at the Fifth Avenue.

Edward J. Phelps of Vermont, Congressman James J. Belden of Syracuse, Daniel G. Griffin of Watertown, N. Y.; Theodore M. Pomeroy of Auburn, N. Y.; Gen. W. S. C. Wiley of Catskill, N. Y., and the Rev. George C. Lorimer of Boston are at the Manhattan.

OPPOSITION TO CHARTER

Arguments Made at a Hearing Before the Joint Cities Committees of the Legislature.

WOMEN ASK EQUAL RIGHTS.

Mr. Hayes Presents the Views of the City Club and Mr. Levy Those of the Real Estate Exchange—Another Hearing To-night.

ALBANY, March 9.—The opponents of the Greater New York charter had another opportunity to be heard before the joint Cities Committees of the two houses to-night. There was quite a large delegation of them, including representatives of the various women's organizations of New York, political organizations, and attorneys of private clients.

Lillie Devereux Blake was the first speaker. She said she appeared in the interest of the women citizens of the greater city, who form more than one-half of its population. She said the commission which framed the charter was composed only of men, which she considered unfair, and said she might with justice make the same statement with regard to the Legislature. She especially asked that the Legislature equalize all salaries of city employes, so that merit and not the sex of the worker should determine the compensation. She cited several instances, especially of women school teachers, who, she said, received only as much as the stablemen in the Health Department. She asked that women physicians be put in charge of insane women, and have equal rights with men; that women Trustees have a voice in the management of all public institutions where women are cared for, and that some women shall have positions on the Board of Education, the Board of Health, and as Commissioners of Charities and Correction.

Miss Harriet A. Keyser, representing the workingwomen, was next to be heard. She spoke also of the salaries received by the women in the public schools and other departments, and compared them with salaries received by men in similar positions and in positions of less responsibility. She asked that, whatever their views concerning the equality for which women plead, members of the committee grant equal pay for equal work.

City Club Objections.

J. Noble Hayes, Chairman of the Legislative Committee of the City Club, followed the ladies. He specified briefly the general objections of the City Club to the charter. The members did not object to the consolidation, but claimed there was great objection to the charter prepared by the commission. There was not the lack of interest in the matter that the committee might suppose, but that more did not appear was probably due to the fact that Senator T. C. Platt had been quoted as saying that not so much change as the alteration of a comma was to be made in this charter by the Legislature.

Their principal objection to the bill, he said, was the provision for two houses of the Municipal Government. Whatever the theory might be in regard to this, it had never proved practical. They also objected to the limitation to six months after election during which the Mayor might remove heads of departments; to the fixing of limited terms for the heads of departments; the union of the Police Department and the Bureau of Elections, and the requirement for a unanimous vote of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for the passage of the annual budget.

Chairman Stranahan of the committee asked Mr. Hayes to prepare such amendments as he desired and submit them to the committee some time before Thursday.

Prof. F. J. Goodnow spoke for the City Club, particularly of the objections of the club to limiting the power of the Mayor in regard to removals to six months after his election, and the limitation of the terms of office of the heads of departments, particularly of those departments which required technical abilities. If the Mayor had at all time the power of removal there could be no excuse for periodically changing the heads of these departments.

James W. Pryor, Secretary of the City Club, spoke against the charter in its entirety, principally because it was voluminous and obscure.

Ex-Senator Edmund F. O'Connor spoke against the provisions for the condemnation of property for dock purposes. He thought the powers extraordinary to confer upon any municipal department.

Thomas G. Shearman, representing the Republican Clubs of New York and Brooklyn, addressed himself particularly to the provisions for the collection of personal taxes, which he said were barbaric and oppressive to the poor people. The same methods as are proposed in this charter were employed twenty-five or thirty years ago for the levying of blackmail, and it was not then so barbarously and oppressively enforced as at present under this system. The taxation of personal property, he said, had everywhere and always been a failure, and he hoped that the Legislature would entirely strike out this section. The great city should at least be permitted to say whether it should tax such property for purely local interests.

Mr. Levy's Statement.

Jefferson M. Levy read a memorial from the Real Estate Exchange of New York, protesting against an alleged discrimination in the manner of making assessments.

In commenting on this Mr. Levy protested against rushing the charter through the Legislature. He said it had been impossible for the general public to ascertain what were the terms of the charter, for no copy of it could be secured in New York. In summing up he said:

"I earnestly request that the charter be amended so as to provide that each borough shall pay its own taxes and for its own improvements; that the sinking funds and other assets of each municipality be preserved for each; that the assessed valuations in the several boroughs be maintained at their present ratio. As thus amended, I insist that, in accordance with all Constitutional precendent, this most important piece of legislation be submitted to the people for their approval.

"I am opposed to the provisions of the charter which give the Building and Health Departments even more autocratic control than they have under the present law. To own property in New York means to be subjected to a supervision that is most inquisitorial. Under the present burdensome requirements, it costs 33 per cent. more to erect a building in the City of New York than in other cities.

"I am opposed to the Municipal Assembly as proposed in the charter. To have a legislative body that might be in session all the year around is more than New York can stand. As to a two-headed legislative body, the proposition is absurd to any one familiar with the malodorous history of the Board of Assistant Aldermen.

"I am opposed to the bi-partisan Police Commission. It did not work under the preceding administration when one of the Republican Commissioners resigned under fire, and judging from the flow of epithets in the present board it has failed under the present reform administration.

"The City of New York has had two years of reform; the result is an increase in the funded debt of over $22,000,000, although the amount raised by taxation was $9,000,000 more last year than in the last year of Democratic administration. The tax rate has been increased from $1.79 to $2.14, and this, although the increase in the total valuations was $103,000,000. I mention these facts not in any partisan spirit—for my own property interests forbid that—but the idea is prevalent that the charter is being rushed through the Legislature in the hope of bettering the fortunes of the Republican Party.

"But I feel that the sagacious leaders of the Republican Party know too well the reaction that has set in and will not permit partisan considerations to enter into the settlement of this momentous question."

Truman H. Baldwin asked that provision be made for a fair compensation to property owners for costs and expenses in condemnation proceedings. Two hundred such proceedings, he said, were now pending in New York.

Reuben Riley, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Grand Army of the Republic of Kings County, thought that the charter should be amended so as to provide greater security to veterans in the civil service.

The committee decided to give another hearing to-morrow night to certain parties who could not be present to-night. This will be the final hearing on the bill.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Athol Silk Company, Boston, Mass.; D. E. Adams, silks; Murray Hill Hotel.

Boston Dry Goods Company, Boston, Mass.; F. F. Baldwin, domestics; 8 Greene Street.

Brown, Durrell & Co., Boston, Mass.; T. C. Donovan, notions; Park Avenue Hotel.

Burdick, F. L., & Co., Sturgis, Mich.; F. L. Burdick, shoes; J. L. Burdick, millinery; Hotel Manhattan.

Burke, Fitz Simons, Hone & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; G. W. Brown, prints and ginghams; Hotel Imperial.

Dickieson & Co., Holyoke, Mass.; A. Cameron, dress goods and silks; 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Albert.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; G. S. Pomeroy, millinery; 2 Walker Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Edwards, E. W., & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; Miss Smith, laces and fancy goods, ladies and infannts wear; Hotel Albert.

Fahy, J., & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; J. Claffey, notions; W. E. McLaughlin, dry goods; Miss L. O'Shaughnessy, millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.

Farwell, J. V., Company, Chicago, Ill.; B. B. Reddon, carpets, 115 Worth Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; S. H. Flack, clothing; 2 Walker Street.

Fordyce, G. L., & Co., Youngstown, Ohio; F. H. Ray, dress goods, silks, and velvets, 52 Franklin Street; Hotel Albert.

Gladding, B. H., & Co., Providence, R. I.; W. Armour, silks; Miss C. Evans, ladies and infants' wear; Hotel Albert.

Glenn, Hugh & Co., Utica, N. Y.; Miss A. Steele, corsets, 55 White Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Greenwalt Company, Cumberland, Md.; D. F. Greenwalt, dry goods; Colonnade Hotel.

Gutman, Joel, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; C. E. Lambert, dress goods; L. K. Gutman, silks and velvets; 79 Grand Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Hamburger Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; L. Hamburger, woolens; H. Hamburger, woolens; Hotel Marlborough.

Hills, McLean & Haskin, Binghamton, N. Y.; William McLean, dry goods; F. E. Brooks, represents; Hotel Albert.

Hutzler Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; D. Hutzler, suits and dress goods; Miss Gold, laces; 45 Lispenard Street; Everett House.

Hurst, John E., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; W. B. Hurst, white goods; F. Carston represents; Hotel Imperial.

Ives, Upham & Rand, Meriden, Conn.; C. L. Upham, dry goods; 52 Franklin Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston, Mass.; P. J. McDonough, white goods; 8 Greene Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston, Mass.; J. Geraghty, ladies' neckwear; 8 Greene Street.

Jordan, Marsh, & Co., Boston, Mass.; C. A. Laubman, carpets, 8 Greene Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston, Mass.; F. Coburn, flannels; 8 Greene Street; Barrett House.

Joliet Dry Goods Company, Joliet, Ill.; J. S. Southerland, cloaks, suits, ladies and infants' wear, and furnishing goods; J. King, dry goods, &c.; 338 Broadway; Everett House.

Kennedy & McInness, Pittsfield, Mass.; A. Kennedy, dry goods, &c.; Hotel Normandie.

Kerschbaum, A., & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; M. May, woolens; Hoffman House.

King & McLeod, Newport, R. I.; P. King, dry goods and notions; Everett House.

Lansburgh, The J., Furniture Company, Washington, D. C.; W. A. Boyd, furniture; Grand Hotel.

Lazarus, I., Durango, Col.; dry goods, &c., 756 Broadway; Colonnade Hotel.

Lehman & Scheuer, Sandusky, Ohio; A. J. Scheuer, notions and fancy goods; Hotel Imperial.

Lesem, I. H., & Co., Quincy, Ill.; I. H. Lesem, woolens, 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Savoy.

Lisner, A., Washington, D. C.; S. G. Godfrey, millinery and ribbons; Hotel Normandie.

Locke, J. M., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; A. B. Wells, notions; 41 Greene Street; Union Square Hotel.

Loomis, Evans & Co., Troy, N. Y.; W. W. Loomis, general dry goods; Park Avenue Hotel.

Lymon, Russell, Albany, N. Y.; shirts; St. Denis Hotel.

McCarthy, D., & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; F. W. Greene, linens and white goods; New Amsterdam Hotel.

McMurray & Fonda, Troy, N. Y.; C. F. McMurray, furnishing goods; Hotel Manhattan.

Morrison, G. J., & Co., Petersburg, Penn.; G. J. Morrison, notions; Continental Hotel.

Myer, The O. D., Company, Cleveland, Ohio; C. P. Eichler, housefurnishing goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

O'Connor, F. P., Boston, Mass.; cloaks and suits; Park Avenue Hotel.

Olney, B. L., Albany, N. Y.; dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Printz, Bredermán, & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; A. Printz, woolens; Hotel Manhattan.

Rand, J. F., Portland, Me.; notions, millinery, and fancy goods; Union Square Hotel.

Reid & Hughes, Waterbury, Conn.; G. W. Kimball, silks and velvets; 52 Frankfort Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Sage, Allen & Co., Hartford, Conn.; C. O. Moore, dress goods; 52 Franklin Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Scheuer, I., Cedartown, Ga.; dry goods, &c.; Colonnade Hotel.

Schlesinger & Mayer, Chicago, Ill.; B. Mayer, cloaks and suits, 115 Worth Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Shartenberg & Robinson, Pawtucket, R. I.; J. Shartenberg, drv goods, &c., 54 Franklin Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Sheehan, Dean & Co., Elmira, N. Y.; E. Dean, dry goods; F. H. Allerton, cloaks and suits; St. George Hotel.

Sibley, Lindsay & Curr, Rochester, N. Y.; J. B. Ryder, hosiery; A. A. Heald, housefurnishing goods; G. W. Pratt, wash goods; 2 Walker Street.

Shillito, The John, Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; W. H. Parcher, upholstery goods; 56 Worth Street; Hotel Albemarle.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; P. Murray, domestics; 57 White Street.

Sonneborn & Fredenberg, Wheeling, West Va.; M. Sonneborn, clothing; Belvidere House.

St. Onge, The, & O'Neil Company, Providence, R. I.; A. J. St. Onge, hosiery and underwear; F. A. O'Niel, dry goods, &c.; Broadway Central Hotel.

Stair, J., York, Penn.; J. Stair, Jr., linens and white goods; Holland House.

Steppacher, William, & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; William Steppacher, prints; Hoffman House.

Sycle, I., & Co., Richmond, Va.; I. M. Sycle, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Thompson Brothers, Dallas, Texas; T. W. Thompson, notions; Colonnade Hotel.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; L. S. Hinman, china and glassware; J. T. Doll, toys; St. Denis Hotel.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; A. B. Lovejoy, carpets; Albemarle Hotel.

Watt & Shand, Lancaster, Penn.; P. T. Watt, notions and fancy goods; 57 White Street; Hotel Imperial.

Whitehurst & Dozier, Norfolk, Va.; S. Dozier, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Whitney, William, & Co., Albany, N. Y.; J. F. Minnock, white goods and laces; 395 Broadway.

Woodburn, Cone & Steele, Franklin, Penn.; C. W. Cone, carpets and cloaks; Broadway Central Hotel.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; W. Davies, furnishing goods, 438 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; H. Barschkies, silks and velvets, 438 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. F. Evans, ladies' wear and corsets; 438 Broadway; Park Avenue Hotel.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; Miss B. Rubenstein, collars and cuffs; 438 Broadway; Holland House.

Zollinger, W. R., & Co., Canton, Ohio; W. R. Zollinger, dry goods, &c.; Hotel Vendome.

ARRESTED FOR AN ASSAULT.

After Bringing Suit Against a Mob Which Tortured Him.

MAYFIELD, Ky., March 9.—W. I. Mordis was arrested here to-day charged with assaulting Lydia Carver, near Fulton, in January. The case involves unusual features.

Mordis, with his family, were tenants on the Carver farm, and he bore a good reputation. When Miss Carver was assaulted suspicion, whether justly or unjustly, fell upon Mordis and he was visited by a mob. They strung him up three times in an effort to extort a confession, but each time he pleaded his innocence. Then the mob set out in pursuit of a negro, who was supposed to be the real criminal. Mordis then brought suit for damages against fourteen members of the mob. This only resulted in a warrant being issued for his arrest, and he was compelled to flee from the county. He came to Mayfield to-day and rented a room, where he hoped to keep his family and be protected from the members of the mob. He had been in hiding near Wadesborough since being strung up by the mob.

There are many who think Mordis is not guilty, but that his arrest is the outcome of his suits for damages against the mob.

The Fight Won by Kelly.

BIRMINGHAM, March 9.—The fight between "Billy" Plimmer of England and "Sammy" Kelly of New York for £200 a side and a purse of £400 took place to-night before the Olympic Sporting Club of this city, and was won by Kelly in twenty rounds.

REPUBLICAN POLICE PLANS

Bill Urged by Platt and Lauterbach to Abolish All the Boards at Present Existing.

CONTROL THE NEXT ELECTION.

Intended to Reorganize the Metropolitan District Force So that When the Next Mayor Is Chosen He Will Have Little Authority to Make Changes.

The real purpose and scope of the Rebupllican machine scheme to abolish all the Police Boards within the territory of the Greater New York without delay, and to establish in their places a metropolitan police system, are quickly coming to light. It was pointed out yesterday that under pretext of stopping the wrangling of the Police Board of this city by abolishing it is hidden one of the boldest and most daring schemes of legislation ever attempted by the bosses of any party in power.

It is, in plain words, according to the opinions of many people, nothing but a plot to reorganize the Greater New York police force before the charter takes effect and to fix it so the reorganization made by the Governor's commission cannot be disturbed after the Commissioners to be appointed by the first Mayor and the Greater City shall have taken office.

In other words, the Chief of Police of the Greater City and all his deputies and other important officials of the department will be appointed by the Governor's commission, if the Platt bill goes through, and all details of the police organization will be arranged so that when the new Commissioners to be appointed by the first Mayor take office they will have to accept matters as they find them in the department. They will not have the right to select a Chief or any of his deputies, it is planned, nor can these officials then be removed except on charges. The Chief might be retired under the charter as it stands now, but that is about all that could be done.

The charter, however, is not yet adopted, and it is proposed, if deemed necessary, so to amend the charter that there will be no hitch in the plan of continuing the reorganization to be made by the Governor's Commission as the permanent police system of the greater city.

It is considered almost certain that the two Republicans to be named on the commission by the Governor will be reappointed if they give satisfaction to the bosses, and if either a Republican or a Tammany Mayor is elected, these two Commissioners will be able to block anything that may be proposed by the Mayor's Commission that will seek to overturn the doings of the Governor's Commission. As was remarked yesterday: "One of the great beauties of a bi-partisan board is its ability to block itself from doing business whenever it sees fit."

There is another thing that it is expected will result from the passage of this bill that is already coming in for much attention from the politicians. The supplemental bill, providing for the first election of Greater New York, makes the Police Board of the present City of New York the final canvassing board of the votes cast for officials of the Greater New York.

The various canvassing boards in the Greater New York territory are to canvass the votes in their respective territories, as at present, and, in the language of the supplemental act, they "shall make and certify a separate statement of the votes cast for each city office voted for by the electors of such respective counties or any portion thereof in the same form as prescribed for other like statements made by such board. All such statements shall be filed by the Secretary of the respective county Boards of Canvassers of such counties with the Board of Police Commissioners of the City of New York."

Section 7 of the act constitutes the Police Commissioners of the City of New York, the City Board of Canvassers of the City of New York, as constituted by the charter. Three members of the board will constitute a quorum. If three do not attend on the day appointed for the meeting, the Mayor and Recorder will act.

Section 9 of the act says: "Upon the completion of such canvass by such board and the determination thereof, the President of the Board of Police Commissioners shall forthwith transmit a certificate of election to each person shown thereby to have been elected to office. Such certificate shall be countersigned by the Secretary of the board under the seal of the City and County of New York."

Under the bill that is being prepared by Mr. Lauterbach the Governor's Commission will take the place of the present commission as the Board of City Canvassers. In the case of a close vote on any official, and a contest, the board having the power to issue the certificate might occupy a position that would be tremendously important.

MR. LAUTERBACH'S DEFENSE.

First Election in Greater New York Should be Under a Central Board.

Edward Lauterbach denies that the purpose of the bill he is preparing is to put the police of New York permanently under control of the State. The whole aim of the bill, he said, was to reorganize a metropolitan police, on lines that are laid down in the new charter, so as to get rid of an inefficient board now and put in its place one that can and will do something.

The bill will be completed by the last of the week, he says, and will go to Albany for immediate action.

"There is no necessity for waiting for action on the charter. This is a matter of great urgency, and should be pressed at once. I do not know what the Governor will do if the bill is passed by the Legislature. I assume that he will find out for himself that the citizens of New York are tired of the present Police Commissioners, that the Commissioners are tired of each other, and that the Mayor is tired of all of them.

"The Governor will no doubt ascertain that the first suggestion of legislating the present board out of office came from one of the Commissioners.

"I feel confident that Gov. Black will recognize the necessity for a metropolitan Police Board over the Bureau of Elections to take care of the first election in the greater city. There is no reason why all that work should devolve upon the Police Commissioners of the present City of New York any more than upon a similar body in any other part of the territory. The Governor will see that the plan of uniting the police forces for the various municipalities at this time is but one step in the work of actual consolidation, and that it will enable the Commissioners appointed to turn over to their successors a smooth working department when consolidation goes into effect. I am confident he will approve the bill, if it be passed."

VIEW OF THE POLICE BOARD.

Roosevelt and Andrews Ready to Resign—Grant and Parker United.

President Roosevelt said that, in view of the troubles in the Board of Police Commissioners, he stands ready to hand in his resignation whenever it may be asked for.

Commissioner Andrews.

Commissioner Andrews gave out yesterday the following statement, which he said covered everything he cared to say on the subject:

"As far as I am personally concerned, no special legislation of any kind is needed. My resignation is now and always has been ready at a moment's notice whenever desired.

"If, however, the long-delayed threat of the Republican machine to legislate us out of office and establish 'home rule' via Albany is ever to be carried out, I shall be delighted to have such action taken at this time, and based upon the clear and definite issue now before the board.

"In spite of persistent efforts to cloud the issue, the sole question now to be determined is whether the Police Board can discipline the Chief of Police for gross insubordination. If the Republican machine can afford to side with the Chief and the two Commissioners who are defending him in this crisis, I am perfectly content to be legislated out of office because of my determination to enforce discipline."

Commissioner Grant.

Commissioner Grant said: "The bill that is being drawn up is on the exact lines of what I have advocated for some time. The object is to get the organization for the Greater New York ready, so that when the Greater New York comes in everything will be on a working basis. I intend to consult with the framers of the bill and give them such assistance as may be in my power. The proposed bill to organize the combined police forces should go into effect as soon as possible. Personally I feel that the appointing of new Commissioners should be in the hands of the Mayor, but under existing circumstances that would be impossible, as the Mayors of Brooklyn and Long Island City would want to have something to say. The present board has behaved very badly, and the reputation we have got now ought to put us all out."

Commissioner Parker.

Commissioner Parker said that a Metropolitan Board of Police Commissioners is the only solution, and it must come sooner or later. As to the trouble in the board he said:

"There is now no issue as to whether the Police Board can discipline the Chief of Police. No one questions that. Commissioner Andrews made a proposal to that effect before the board, and the board did not approve it. In other words, the board decided that there was no case before it for the exercise of the power of discipline. The fate of Commissioner Andrews's motion settled that question, and no regrets can revive it."

MAYOR WILLIAM L. STRONG.

Told Commissioner Grant that He Condemns Him and Parker.

Mayor William L. Strong would not give his views on the situation in the Police Board or suggest any remedial course.

"I have views," said the Mayor, "but I am not yet ready to give them out."

When Commissioner Grant called to see him in the afternoon, however, he expressed a very positive dissatisfaction with the situation and with Commissioners Grant and Parker.

"Yes, Sir," he said, curtly. "I am down on you and Parker."

"Well, I am very sorry for that," responded Mr. Grant, "but I feel that my actions on the board have been right."

BENJAMIN F. TRACY.

He Considers the Present Police Board Situation Very Bad.

Gen. B. F. Tracy, who was Chairman of the Charter Commission, said he considered the present situation in the Police Board as a most unfortunate one, and one which should be cured in some way, but he was not quite certain as to what the proposed reorganization bill proposed:

"I was not living in New York when the old metropolitan police system was in force," he said, "but I am under the impression it had some very satisfactory features. I do not know but that a State police might be found the ideal system. It is certainly an interesting question, but, of course, outside of the present discussion. If the situation in the present board cannot be cured otherwise—and it looks doubtful—I do not see why legislation should not cure it.

"The suggestion that this bill may indicate a postponement in the passage of the charter is a new one to me, and I do not interpret it as meaning anything of the kind. This bill might perhaps be passed in a way to amend the charter, and so make its provisions permanent, and yet passed very soon. If the charter were passed at once it could be amended at once, and the provisions concerning the police could be made effective at once."

F. M. SCOTT.

He Does Not Believe the Bill Will Be Passed.

F. M. Scott, Corporation Counsel, does not think the bill will become a law, because, he says, its framers will not seriously push it. To him it appears a sort of feeler on their part, and he thinks when they find the way the proposition is regarded, the opposition which will develop will cause them to pause.

"Many bills," he said, "are prepared for a purpose, and are not meant to be passed. I suppose the Republicans could pass this measure if they wanted to, but I do not think they intend to. The people of this city have always shown their opposition to government by commissions appointed at Albany, and, if I am not mistaken, they will rise up against this bill. It makes the Republicans ridiculously inconsistent.

"It is a direct attack on the principle of home rule, and of the home rule provisions of the new charter. They adopt what they call a home rule charter, and immediately hand over the territory embraced in Greater New York to a commission appointed by the Governor.

"The measure is without excuse. If it is deemed necessary to get rid of the present Police Board, why not abolish it and let the Mayor of the city appoint a new one? That would be in the line of home rule."

ARRESTED FOR MURDER.

Captured While Making His Family Happy with Presents.

FIVE FORKS, Ga., March 9.—The Brooks family of this place has had a season of joy turned into one of sorrow. Several weeks ago Bud Brooks, a son of the family, who had been absent from the home for years, returned. To welcome him the fatted calf was killed, and the neighbors were invited in. He bestowed upon his sisters valuable presents worth hundreds of dollars and to his mother he gave $350.

The end of all this came when the officers from Madison County arrived and claimed Brooks as an accomplice in the assassination of Merchant Hunt, near Harmony Grove. It was evident that there had been more than one concerned in the assassination of Hunt, because he had over $2,000 in his pocket, not more than half of which was found upon Grady Reynolds, the principal in the crime. Brooks, when arrested, broke down and confessed his complicity, and pointed out in a stump near his father's house not only the larger portion of his share of the money, but two gold watches, two pistols, and other articles which he had secreted there.

The members of the family immediately surrendered the value of the presents which their relative had made to them, and he was taken to prison.

Death of Judge M. Martin.

Judge Matthias Martin, for more than fifty years an intimate friend of the late Senator Thurman, died in Columbus, Ohio, yesterday. Mr. Martin was born at Pittsburg Nov. 22, 1818, and with his parents went to Columbus the following year.

Mr. Martin was a close friend of Presidents Pierce and Polk, and voted for Martin Van Buren. He began a career of politics when he was apprenticed to a painter in Columbus, and contributed political gossip to The Ohio Statesman when Samuel Medary was editor.

He served four years as clerk and two years as Librarian of the National House of Representatives; as special agent of the Treasury Department he selected the sites of the Cleveland Post Office, Toledo Custom House, and other prominent buildings; he ran for Congress against "Sunset" Cox in 1856; served the Government two years in the capacity of "civilizing agent" among the Chippewa and Sioux Indians in the Lake Superior country; was a candidate successively for the positions of County Auditor and Recorder at Columbus, and was in the former position when Vallandingham ran for Governor.

Mr. Martin made the first speech in New York in favor of Greeley in the campaign of 1872, and subsequently spoke in New Jersey and Maine for Greeley.

A widow, two sons and daughters survive him. Irvine A. Martin, a son, is a New York business man, and all the other children live in Columbus.

Spring

During the colder season impure humors accumulate in the blood, and eruptions, boils, and pimples break out in the Spring. Dizzy headaches, loss of appetite, and other troubles also appear. For all these a remedy is found in Hood's Sarsaparilla, which purifies and enriches the blood and cures Spring humors of every kind.

Humors

"My daughter had eruptions on her skin. Neighbors advised me to try Hood's Sarsaparilla, and after she had taken two bottles the eruptions disappeared and she is now a healthy child." Mrs. KATE CONWAY, 198 Chestnut St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Hood's

Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1, six for $5. Get only Hood's.

Hood's Pills do not cause pain or gripe. All druggists. 25c.

EUREKA COLLEGE ENDOWMENT.

A Fund of $115,000 Secured by a Signed Contract.

EUREKA, Ill., March 9.—By an agreement just entered into, an endowment fund amounting to over $115,000 has been made secure to Eureka College.

The final agreement was signed by T. E. Bondurant of Deland, Ill., who gave the institution $20,000. Several months ago Mr. Bondurant agreed to give the above amount on condition that an additional $100,000 be raised. The signing of this paper makes secure all other contracts and places the institution on a firm foundation.

The subscriptions range in amount from $1,000 to $20,000, and the income on a large percentage of it becomes immediately available for use of the institution. This afternoon the occasion was celebrated by students and friends of the school in the chapel. A movement to raise another $100,000 has been begun.

KENTUCKY DEMOCRATS UNITE

They Appear to Have a Feasible Plan for Electing a Senator.

LEXINGTON, Ky., March 9.—The Democrats will probably put the name of a new man before the Kentucky Legislature as candidate for United States Senator. Major P. P. Johnston, Chairman of the State Central Committee, wired Senator Blackburn to meet his friends here in conference Saturday.

This action is the result of a consultation held between Senators Bronston and Goebel, Chairman Johnston, and other leading Democrats to-day, when it was decided that the Democrats could win the Senatorship if it were possible to get a man upon whom the silver and sound-money men would unite.

They believe that Hunter will be the Republican caucus nominee, and that Gov. Bradley and other anti-Hunter men will prevent him receiving the full Republican strength. There are only 70 Republicans, and it takes 69 to elect. Five seats are contested, and one member of the Legislature has rendered himself ineligible by moving out of his district.

It is stated that Blackburn has signified his willingness to withdraw his name and support any man who can command the full Democratic vote.

SENATOR AND EDITOR FIGHT.

Blood Drawn in a Scrimmage in the Nebraska Senate.

LINCOLN, Neb., March 9.—The South Omaha Stock Yards bill in the Legislature was the cause of a personal encounter to-day in the Senate Chamber.

Senator Farrell of Merrick County, (Fusion) took it upon himself to punish C. J. Bowlby, editor of The Crete Democrat, and succeeded.

It was late in the afternoon, and the bill had just been passed. Farrell, who opposed it, rose from his seat and glanced toward the gate leading from the Senate l

SPECIFIC DUTY ON SUGAR

This Has Been Agreed upon by the Republican Members of the Ways and Means Committee.

RETURN TO M'KINLEY RATES.

The Decision to Adopt the Specific Duty on Sugar Was Opposed by the American Refining Company—A Reciprocity Clause.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—The outlines of the sugar schedule were agreed upon to-day by the Republican members of the Ways and Means Committee. Only two points were definitely decided, but they will form the skeleton of the entire schedule.

These two points were that the duty on sugar should be a specific rate of $1.62½ for each 100 pounds of sugar testing ninety-six degrees, and a concession of 12½ cents per 100 pounds under a reciprocity arrangement. This will afford a considerably higher average rate than the existing sugar schedule, and will add about $20,000,000 to the annual revenue.

The points which remain to be decided are the distribution of the duty on sugar above and below 96°, including the differential duty on refined sugar and the countervailing duty to be levied upon sugar from bounty-paying countries. The duty on sugar below 96° will probably be a fraction of a cent less for each degree, according to the polariscopic test, down to a certain point, which will be made the minimum duty. The differential duty which affords the protection to the American refiners will be about the same as under the existing law—one-eighth of 1 per cent. per pound.

The reciprocity concession will constitute 12½ cents upon every 100 pounds of sugar testing 96°, and the same proportionate concession will run through the schedule of sugars testing a less number of degrees. There will probably be no concession greater than upon refined sugar. The present countervailing duty against sugar from bounty-paying countries is one-tenth of a cent per pound. The duty under the new law will probably not be named in the law, but the Secretary of the Treasury will be authorized to ascertain what bounty is paid by countries from which sugar is imported into the United States, and to levy upon such sugar an additional duty equal to the bounty.

The details will be considered to-morrow and probably settled at that time. The decision to adopt the specific system of duties is contrary to the wishes of the American Sugar Refining Company, whose representatives have urged that the ad valorem system of duties be retained.

The committee expects to take up the woolen schedule to-morrow.

Every fresh batch of reported changes in the tariff bill shows a tendency to return to the rates of the McKinley tariff, including a restoration of the rates on collars and cuffs, burlaps, and cork bark, when cut into squares. The free list has been reduced to Chinese matting, spectacles, and eyeglasses.

Loadstones, magnets, fresh milk, which is made dutiable at 5 cents a gallon; molasses not over 40 degrees polariscope test, ochre and ochery earths, orange and lemon peel, paraffine, green peas, philosophical and scientific apparatus, professional books and implements, and hatters' plush black are all put with other articles now on the free list upon the dutiable list.

None of these changes are expected to encounter any difficulty in the House. But there is much Republican concern about the necessity that may arise for sacrificing some of the higher duties to get to a vote in the Senate before the latter part of the Summer.

RISE OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

Fear of an Overflow and Doubt Expressed as to the Strength of the Various Levees.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 9.—The Mississippi has passed the danger line here and is rising at the rate of nearly a foot in twenty-four hours, with the prospect of continuing until a height of about thirty-six feet is attained. Intense interest is felt in Memphis, and the big planting territory south of the city over the condition of the river and the probable point to which the water may rise, with much speculation as to whether the levees will be sufficient to hold it within bounds.

The Weather Bureau is besieged with inquiries from local merchants, seeking information for their customers down the river, and with telegrams direct from the planters. As to the levees, little apprehension is felt. Within the past two years those below Memphis have been materially strengthened. Rivermen, contractors, and planters are generally of the opinion that there is no danger of their giving away. All agree, however, that they will be pretty fully tested by the present high water.

As to the levees above Memphis, as they have been built within the last two years, this is the first time they have been tested. So far, they have stood the strain. The Government and the State levee forces are moving actively to prevent breaks.

RAPID RISE OF THE OHIO.

Heavy Rains Swell the River, and Also Affect the Railroads.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, March 9.—The Ohio River is again rising at the rate of several inches an hour, and information received from points above indicates that it will continue to rise until Wednesday, but unless more rain shall fall, the present rise will not cause any fear of another flood.

At all points above Charleston the river is falling. From that place to Cincinnati the river is rising.

The continued heavy rains last night washed out 400 feet of the track of the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern near Shoals, Ind. A bridge went down at Medora and a long trestle near there was washed out of line. The Monon is still blocked between Bedford and Crawfordsville, and Chicago business out of Louisville is being done via the Big Four to Indianapolis. The other Northern lines out of Louisville are all right.

DOWNPOUR AT INDIANAPOLIS.

Further Damage Is Expected from the Overflowing of the Streams.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 9.—This city experienced another steady downpour of rain throughout last night. Fall Creek and White River, already swollen from the heavy rains of last week, are again rising rapidly and are expected to do more damage.

The Evansville and Richmond Railroad has entirely suspended operations until March 23, when the road is to be sold. The suspension was a direct result of the heavy damages suffered by the road from the floods of the past few days. The damage amounts to $250,000, and the present management, in view of the approaching sale, will not attempt to make repairs.

MORMONS ROUGHLY HANDLED.

Six Elders Tarred and Feathered by Florida Crackers.

McCLENNY, Fla., March 9.—Six Mormon Elders who had been proselyting near here were taken in hand by a crowd of Crackers to-day, tarred and feathered, and sent out of the county followed by a volley of buckshot.

For two months they had been making converts of the women and holding meetings in a camp at Ten Mile Creek.

A mass meeting of Crackers was held, and the men swooped down on the Mormons.

Fifteen women were found with them, including one mother and her four daughters. The women were threatened with chastisement, and one woman was whipped with hickory sticks.

GIUSEPPE MINTELLO HAPPY.

Order for His Deportation Rescinded Just in Time.

The Board of Special Inquiry had passed upon his case, and the immigration officials decided that Giuseppe Mintello, a penniless immigrant, must be sent back to Italy.

His deportation was ordered solely because he had no money. From every other standpoint Giuseppe promised well, and the eloquent plea he made for himself before the board to be permitted to become a citizen of the United States won for him the sympathy of the members of the board. He could give no satisfactory assurance that he would not become a public charge, however, and he was placed aboard the steamship Bolivia, which sailed yesterday.

The immigrant did not despair. Before he was taken from Ellis Island he wrote a long letter to Commissioner Senner, in which he recited a story of misfortune that touched the commission. Dr. Senner referred it to Dr. Rossi of the Italian Bureau on the island. Dr. Rossi recommended that Giuseppe be allowed to remain in this country. The Bolivia was to sail in six minutes. The telephone was brought into requisition, a quick connection with the dock of the Anchor Line, in Brooklyn, fortunately obtained, and a clerk at the other end rushed to the steamship.

The gangway had been drawn in, but the message of good cheer reached the ears of the Captain and of Giuseppe at the same time. A rope ladder was flung over the side, and Giuseppe scrambled down with his scant baggage and hurried away, happy in the privilege of seeking his fortune in the New World.

TEXAN'S REVOLVER EXPLODED.

Casey Was Shot—Deiter's Valise Has Gone on Ahead.

A singular accident, that sent a youth to St. Mary's Hospital, and caused an intending passenger to Europe to wait for the next steamer, happened at the Bremen steamship pier, in Hoboken, yesterday, previous to the sailing of the Aller.

The delayed passenger was John Deiters of El Paso, Texas. He crossed the ferry to Hoboken and engaged James Casey, eighteen years old, of 59 Willow Avenue, as pilot and valise-carrier.

On reaching the deck of the Aller, Casey dropped the valise rather heavily. There was a muffled report inside of the bag, and then Casey howled with pain. The Texan knew what caused it, and a quick examination told him that his revolver, which was in the valise, had sent a bullet into the boy's leg. Deiters and the boy were taken to Police Headquarters. The matter was explained and Mr. Deiters was released.

In the interval, the boy's mother had heard of the affair and appeared, and she asked Deiters for $10 with which to pay the doctor. Deiters paid it, and hurried back to the pier and saw the Aller out in midstream turning her bow toward the Narrows. He wanted to hire a tug and chase her, but was told that she would not stop for a dozen tugs. His valise will reach Bremen before he does.

SECRETARY BLISS RETURNS.

No Appointments Yet in the Interior Department.

Cornelius N. Bliss, Secretary of the Interior, was in the city yesterday, attending to private business affairs. He went to Boston on one of the late afternoon trains.

When seen at his office, he said that he had made no appointments, and that he would not do so until he returns to Washington.

"In fact," said the Secretary, "I have selected no one for appointment as yet, and do not contemplate sweeping changes. I spent two days in the department, and I find it much like a great business establishment. Every place in the department, except Commissioners and chiefs of bureaus, is protected by the civil service law, and I could not make many changes if I wanted to."

Secretary Bliss's attention was called to a report from Washington to the effect that he and Senator Platt were at sword's point over questions of patronage.

"There is not a word of truth in such a story," said the Secretary. "The relations between Senator Platt and myself are most amicable."

Mr. Bliss expects to return to this city from Boston to-morrow, and to go at once to Washington.

Senator Platt left for Washington at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and expects to return on Saturday.

A COLD-BLOODED CRIMINAL.

Schoenholz Tells What He Did to Insure "a Thorough Job."

Morris Schoenholz, one of the firebugs now serving a term of forty years in Sing Sing, appeared at the trial of David Furrin yesterday, in Brooklyn, as a State witness. Schoenholz told how he went to the house at 146 Snedeker Avenue, Nov. 18, 1894, and set fire to the place by pouring naphtha on a bundle of clothing. Schoenholz said that he did the work for $50, and used great care in order to be sure of a most thorough job. He told his story in great detail. In the course of his story he said:

"I took the gasoline over to the Snediker Avenue House about 7 o'clock in the evening. There I saw a woman and a boy and girl. The woman said: 'I don't know why my husband is away so long.' She then left the house with the two little ones. After they had gone I spread the old clothes over the middle room, and prepared everything. Then I sprinkled the naphtha over it. I had a candle with me, which I lighted. I went into the hallway and threw a lighted match into the middle of the clothes and ran down stairs. There was a loud explosion. Steinberg was with me in the room, but left before I did. When I got out I was frightened, and Steinberg laughed at me."

COLD STORAGE INSURANCE.

Warehousemen Think There Is Unfair Discrimination.

At the meeting of the Warehousemen's Association, in the café of the Central Building, yesterday, the main point of discussion was insurance discrimination. While the cold-storage rate has been 90 cents in New York, it has been 48 cents in Jersey City and 60 cents in Chicago. The insurance companies, it was represented, have contended that with cold storage they have to cope with greater risks because of chemicals used in the cold-air-producing system, while the salvage is of less percentage than with other risks. On general warehousing merchandise the rates have been gradually raised from 15 to 60 cents. At the meeting a petition, signed by fifty-one warehousemen, to the Tariff Association of the Board of Fire Underwriters, for the reduction in both cold storage and general merchandise rates, was approved of, and the petition will be presented this morning in the Mutual Life Building.

Two New Law Firms.

Bartow S. Weeks and George Gordon Battle, ex-Assistant District Attorneys, yesterday issued the announcement of their newly formed partnership. They have offices in the American Surety Building, 100 Broadway, and state that they will give especial attention to consultations upon questions of criminal law and pleadings, and the prosecution of trade mark violations.

Ex-Assistant District Attorney John N. Lewis has located, temporarily at least, in offices with Thomas A. Stoddart, 41 Wall Street. In a card he announces his return to the general practice of the law, and that he will accept retainers in criminal cases.

Stevens Institute Club's Concert.

The Glee, Banjo, and Mandolin Clubs of Stevens Institute gave their annual New York concert last evening in Carnegie Lyceum. A programme of popular selections was rendered in a bright, acceptable style. The leaders of the clubs were G. D. Williamson, Glee Club; R. L. Messimer, Banjo Club, and R. C. Post, Mandolin Club. Among the many patronesses were Mrs. Robert Dunlap, Mrs. H. G. S. Noble, Mrs. W. L. Trenholm, Mrs. William Westerfield, and Mrs. A. Alexander.

FACTIONS DO NOT UNITE

As a Consequence the Democrats Are Not Likely to Gain Control of the United States Senate.

OUTLOOK FOR REPUBLICANS.

The Latter Have Forty-two Reliable Votes, and a Prospect of Acquiring a Few More for Purposes of Organization.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—For a little more than two hours this afternoon the Democrats of the Senate endeavored to reach some conclusion upon the question of the organization of that body. Like the Republican conference of Saturday, it was fruitless in results. Two factions in the Senate are arrayed against each other. On the one hand the Republicans present a solid phalanx of forty-two votes that will stand through thick and thin. On the other there are the divided ranks of gold-standard Democrats, silver Democrats, bolting silver Republicans, and Populists. The problem before those seeking to take the control of the Senate from the Republicans is, How can these various factions be solidified and made one in interest? No satisfactory answer to this question has yet been proposed.

When the Democratic caucus was called for to-day there was no distinction made between the men who indorsed the Chicago ticket and those who stood upon the Indianapolis platform. Notices of the caucus were sent to every Democrat. Of the gold men only Mr. Lindsay of Kentucky attended. Messrs. Gray of Delaware and Caffery of Louisiana were absent. The absence of Mr. Gray is not looked upon as significant, for the reason that whenever the Senate adjourns over he always runs up to his home for the few days at his disposal.

The situation was discussed in a rather informal manner, and the only result reached was the appointment of the old steering committee, with Senators Faulkner of West Virginia and Smith of New Jersey substituted for Senators Brice and Blackburn, whose terms expired last Thursday.

The effort to take the committees from the Republicans is antagonized by some leading Democrats for various reasons. Mr. Gorman thinks the scheme to consolidate all the factions in the Senate by a combination with the Silver Republicans and the Populists would be dangerous and would result in the establishment of a precedent that might prove embarrassing in the future. Mr. Jones of Arkansas, Chairman of the National Committee, is understood to be opposed to it because the Democrats have not sufficient votes with those of their allies to do what is proposed to be done.

This conclusion is based upon the assumption that Senators Lindsay of Kentucky, Gray of Delaware, and Caffrey of Louisiana, each of whom supported the Indianapolis ticket, are not Democrats. Mr. Jones is supported by several of the more radical silver men, who thus hope to emphasize their disapproval of the course of these Senators. These same men also appreciate the fact that if they had possession of the committees they would be handicapped by the Republican House and by the President, and would be unable to consummate any of their own plans of legislation. The result of the two hours' talk, therefore, was concentrated in the appointment of the committee mentioned, and this committee will confer with the other factions, and possibly with the Republican steering committee announced to-day by Chairman Allison.

The Republicans do not expect any serious results from all the talk of setting aside the present organization of the committees. They have so far failed to see just how the contending elements in the Senate will be able to agree upon a plan of action.

The Republicans have gained in Corbett of Oregon, and will be able to use his vote. Wood of Kentucky, in the estimation of Senator Frye, will not be seated, as the precedents of the Senate are against him. In Oregon, however, while a legislative session was due to be held, the Legislature did not organize, and so was not in a condition to elect, and cannot be held to have refused to elect. If the silver Democrats of the Senate persist in refusing to permit the gold Democrats to affiliate with them, the opposition to the Republicans cannot command a majority to prevent the adoption of the Republican caucus committee list.

It is not at all certain that the three Democrats who have been for gold will abide by the decision of the other Democrats in refusing to accept a Republican organization of the committees. There is very little prospect of success for the silver men if they contemplate offering a silver amendment to the tariff bill. Henderson, appointed from Florida, to take Call's place for a short time, is a gold Democrat, according to Florida reports, so that his vote must be deducted from any list of free-silver men made up in any way that can be managed. The Republicans are much more confident to-day that they will be able to arrange their committees to suit their purposes than they were at the close of the last Congress.

BANKING CONCERN FAILS.

Receiver for Louisville Safety Vault and Trust Company.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 9.—The Germania Safety Vault and Trust Company assigned to-day as the result of the company's close connection with the suspended German National Bank, both concerns having practically the same officers until the closing of the bank and the placing of the Trust Company in the hands of a receiver.

The trust company's funds are tied up in the bank, which, together with loss of confidence owing to the scandals involving the bank, caused the assignment. The capital stock is $200,000. The last statement shows assets and liabilities of $276,000 each. Stockholders will realize 50 per cent.

IDENTIFIED BY HER FATHER

The Body of Aimee Smith Taken to Hackensack Yesterday.

Mahlon B. Smith of Hackensack, N. J., came to this city yesterday and identified the body of the girl who was found ill in the Victor Hotel, Twenty-fourth Street and Third Avenue, Monday afternoon, and who died later at Bellevue Hospital, as that of his daughter, Aimee Smith. The body was taken from the Morgue late in the afternoon and removed to Mr. Smith's home, in Hackensack. The home was darkened, and admittance to it was refused to all visitors.

The most pitiful element in the case lies in the condition of Mrs. Smith, the mother. She refused to believe it was her daughter who was dead until she had received a telegram from Miss Lydia McVay of Morristown, whom her daughter was to visit, saying the young woman had not arrived, and until her husband returned from this city and confirmed the worst news. She became alternately morose and hysterical, and gives signs of breaking down under the shock.

Suspicion has been pointed at Nelson Weeks, Superintendent of the Asbury Methodist Episcopal Church Sunday school. He was very well acquainted with the Smiths, and often came in contact with Miss Smith. He is employed by J. F. Frink of 551 Pearl Street, this city, as Superintendent of his works. He was about thirty-six years old.

It was said at his home in Hackensack yesterday that he had returned there about the usual hour the night before and had told his wife he had been ordered to go to Providence for his employer. He immediately packed his valise and went away, saying he must catch a train at the Grand Central Station. Mrs. Weeks says he was not excited. She is certain he was not the "Everett" of the Victor Hotel, but can tell nothing of his movements. Detectives have his house in Hackensack under surveillance.

The death of Miss Smith has proved a shock to Hackensack. She was apparently very quiet and industrious. She did not have good health, and the bottles found in her valise at the hotel contained medicines. She was greatly devoted to music. Her trunk is at the station at Morristown, awaiting a claimant. The arrangements for her funeral have not been made yet.

REED & BARTON,

SILVERSMITHS,

Broadway & 17th St., N. Y.

PLACE HUNTERS HOLD OFF

The President Not So Much Annoyed by Applicants for Office as Were His Predecessors.

FEW "CLAIMANTS" RECEIVED.

Placards in the Departments Discourage Those Looking for Government Situations—Sons of Great Republicans Seemingly Not Wanted.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—President McKinley unquestionably is having an easier time with the office sekers than any of his predecessors in twelve years, thanks to the extensions of the classified service made by Presidents Cleveland and Harrison. Reference was made in these dispatches last night to the fact that the number of office seekers running to the White House is not so great as to be dignified by the description of a "rush," and this opinion was strengthened by observations made to-day. There are many visitors at the White House who want offices, principally for others. But it is very plain that many of the visitors are resurrected politicians, men who apparently assume that they must have office because they have had it and have not been able to secure what they wanted by election.

If the visiting Senators and Representatives were eliminated from the daily throngs of visitors who call upon the President to remind him of offices he has to fill, the company of the anxious that the President would see would be very small. But Mr. Boyle, who was his secretary at Canton, and who will continue in that capacity for awhile, and perhaps until some of the places are filled, has sent a large number of applications to the departments to which they belong. Some of them will never be answered further than they have been answered already, by a simple acknowledgment, as the places are in the classified service and must be filled from the list of certified eligibles.

Senator Hanna did a good work during the Fall in educating the hungry Republicans to understand that the President would not be able to give every worker an office, since so many places have been removed out of the reach of the politicians, and the proof of it is that the hotels have not been crowded since the inauguration excursion trains left, and only the seasoned men, who have been here at the beginning of every Administration looking for crumbs of comfort, persist in remaining in the expectation that the President will give them offices to get rid of them.

Willing to be Burden Bearers.

Among the visitors this afternoon were ex-Senator Blair, ex-Representative "Will" Cumback of Indiana; ex-Representative Farquhar, ex-Representative Henry of Indiana, ex-Representative Hardy of the same State, Gen. Batchelder, with Gen. Miles, and another army visitor, and a few others who have the common desire to be "burden bearers" at a price that will enable the bearer to keep body and soul together.

The Missouri unofficial visitors have been sent home, but the men who have been in Congress remain to keep their hopes company. Representative Hubbard wants to become Pacific Railroad Commissioner; ex-Representative Tracey would like to be Internal Revenue Commissioner, and ex-Representative Burton is opposing Robert E. Lewis, the Gubernatorial candidate in the last election, for District Attorney for the Western District of Missouri. Ex-Representative Crowther wants to become Corean Minister; ex-Representative Treloar would like to succeed Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Maxwell, who fills the fourth-class Post Offices; Major Bittinger of The St. Joseph Gazette is opposing the aspirations of ex-President Leishmann of the Carnegie Company, to the Swiss mission.

Ex-Representative Butterworth of Ohio, it is understood, may go back into the Interior Department as Commissioner of Pensions. Mr. Meredith, who once was Chief of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, would like to go back, but the place is considered to be in the classified service. The office of Public Printer is not, and Felix Letts of New York has papers on file for the office with former Printer Palmer of Illinois, Foster of the same State, Pease of Rhode Island, and John L. Kennedy of New Jersey looking for the same place. Theodore Swayze, who was formerly Chief Clerk of the Treasury, would be willing to go back, and Major Brackett would like the same place.

Charles G. Dawes, who was announced on posters in the last campaign as "the next Controller of the Currency," cannot enter that place for a year or more, but he is here, and his presence has given rise to reports that Mr. Eckels will get out before his term has expired. That is not his present intention.

J. W. Blandford, who was private secretary to Attorney General Olney and afterward his secretary in the State Department, has been appointed private secretary to Attorney General McKenna.

Presidents' Sons Not Wanted.

Senator Cullom is out with a denial. Yesterday a report went the rounds that he had called on President McKinley and recommended Col. Fred D. Grant for a foreign mission, charging him up to Illinois. Scores of applicants for places in the diplomatic and consular service went in search of their Senator and demanded an accounting of his conduct. The Senator insists that he placed Col. Grant in the attitude of a candidate at large, and indorsed him only on condition that he should not be charged up to the State of Illinois.

The sons of former Presidents are disturbed to-day over the experience of Mrs. Mary Logan, who went yesterday in search of the Christiania mission for her son, John A. Logan, Jr. She learned that her son could not be appointed. President McKinley is said to look with disfavor on the mobilization of sons of Republican greatness in Washington at this time, and more than one scion of an ex-Republican President will be turned adrift.

Office Seekers Call.

Clark E. Carr of Galena, Ill., who has held office, with brief intermission, ever since the day of Lincoln, and who wants to return to Denmark as Minister, and J. D. Elliott, candidate for District Attorney of South Dakota, saw the President this afternoon. This latter is what is known as an "emergency case."

Gen. Powell Clayton of Arkansas, who will probably be Minister to Mexico, had the President's ear for a while.

Congressmen Dalzell and Huff of Pennsylvania introduced Dr. Hugh Pitcairn of Harrisburg. He is indorsed by Senators Quay and Penrose for the Berlin Consulate Generalcy, and is said to be the most promising candidate.

Major C. W. F. Dick of Ohio, who ran the Republican Bureau at Cleveland in the campaign, came late in the afternoon. Mr. Hanna is very friendly to him, and it is reported that Major Dick will be the next Fourth Assistant Postmaster General, the "Headsman" of the Administration.

The name of C. J. A. Erickson, a State Senator of Boone, Iowa, was presented to the President by Messrs. Dolliver, Allison, and Gear of the Iowa delegation in Congress, for the mission to Norway and Sweden.

Murat Halstead was one of the rumored applicants for a diplomatic position who saw the President this morning.

Senator Penrose presented Penrose R. McClain of the Select Council of Philadelphia. It is understood that the nomination of Mr. McClain for Collector of Internal Revenue at Philadelphia has been decided on.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

But Few Places to be Filled in the Departments.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—Posted conspicuously through the corridors of the State Department, where office seekers can scarcely avoid being confronted with the information, are neat placards, decipherable at a considerable distance, setting forth the fact that but nine positions in that department are excepted from the civil service regulations, namely: Three assistant Secretaryships above classification, four mere laborers below classification, one private secretary to the Secretary of State, and the right to appoint one aditional confidential clerk without examination. This list, which fills the man out of a job with dismay, has already dwindled down to two places—the First and Third Assistant Secretaryships, for the mere laborers are capable men of long service, the private secretary has already been appointed, the authorized confidential clerk has never been and is not required, and Mr. Adee has been continued indefinitely as Second Assistant. The notices, although dated June 10, were printed March 1 and signed by Richard Olney, but Secretary Sherman has ruled that they are to stand, so the office seeker departs disconsolate.

A similar condition of affairs prevails in the War and Navy Departments, where the explanation is vouchsafed that no vacancies are apt to occur in desirable places, but if they do promotion from the next lower grades is the sole method of appointment. In these circumstances the rush for places has already ceased in those departments, and a strong contrast is presented to the conditions which usually prevail with changes of Administration.

The only vacancy in the Navy Department, that of Chief Clerk, has been promptly filled by the promotion of a man whom Senator Don Cameron assisted to a $1,200 clerkship sixteen years ago, and his old place is to go to a naval stenographer of ten years' service, the latter position permitting the Civil Service Commission to designate a shorthand writer of merit without political consideration. An Assistant Secretary of the Navy to succeed Mr. McAdoo is Secretary Long's only patronage concern for months to come, perhaps throughout his administration.

In the War Department, Gen. Alger has taken as private secretary the stenographer of the Fortifications Board, and the Assistant Secretaryship now filled by Gen. Doe is all that is left at his disposal, for which he is truly grateful. The only possibility in these three departments for rewarding political workers lies in the highly improbable action of President McKinley by Executive order abolishing the extension of the classified service to clerical positions.

The Consular Service, to which the party workers have hitherto looked for compensation, is also included in the class to which examinations are prerequisite as far as concerns all consulates or commercial agencies the salary of which is not more than $2,500, including fees, or less than $1,000, these amounts including nine-tenths of them.

Elaborate circulars, detailing all the orders and regulations affecting the permanency of the Consular Service and the restrictions to entering it are being distributed freely by the State Department through Congressmen and those who claim to have influence, with the effect of totally deterring the greater portion of applicants who have had dreams of foreign travel and sojourn, and those who personally seek Secretary Sherman learn additionally that he intends not only to enforce the regulations, but gradually to extend them above and below their existing limitations.

FORCED TO PAY A BILL.

Predicament of a New York Club Man in Chicago.

CHICAGO, March 9.—John Cram, a well-known clubman of New York, and a son-in-law of C. H. Deere, the plow manufacturer of Moline, Ill., recently had his personal baggage attached by Constable Kline.

After the constable had lived with Mr. Cram for three days in the Auditorium Annex, the matter was settled. Two weeks ago Mrs. Cram purchased some jewelry from Spaulding & Co. The bill was presented, and Mr. Cram, knowing nothing about the purchase, wrote to his wife asking her if the bill was correct.

While he was waiting Spaulding & Co. heard he was going to leave town. The firm had a writ of attachment issued. On being informed what the bill was for Mr. Cram informed the constable that he would not pay the bill until his wife said it was correct.

Constable Kline was compelled to stay with the young man until the bill was paid. To the theatres and the clubs went Mr. Cram and Constable Kline at his side. The two soon became friends, and yesterday Cram said that it was not such a bad thing after all.

SUNDAY AS A DAY OF REST.

Dr. Lyman Abbott Speaks at the Social Reform Club.

At a meeting of the Social Reform Club at the Clubhouse, 28 East Fourth Street, last night, the question of "One free day in every seven for the wage-earner," was discussed. Henry White, Secretary of the Garment Workers' Union, said:

"Labor organizations have fought Sunday labor to the best of their ability, and have done more to discourage it than any other factor, not excepting the church. It now remains for the public to complete the work."

The Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott said: "There is nothing in the Bible requiring a religious Sabbath. The people were to simply stop working on the seventh day and do with it as they pleased. The Church and the labor unions must meet on common ground, and that is 'law and liberty.' As a Christian minister I say that we do not ask for a Sunday law to bring men to church, but to give them an opportunity to go where they will have an opportunity to improve themselves morally. The Sabbath was made for man, not for the Church."

National Guard Honors.

State decorations for faithful service and regimental long-service medals were presented a number of the members of the Seventy-first Regiment last night by Brig. Gen. Louis Fitzgerald in the armory, at Park Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street. The Sheridan Recruiting Trophy was given to Company I for obtaining the most enlistments.

Over the Precipice

Hosts of invalids tumble to destruction simply because they will exercise no discretion in the matter of eating, drinking, and the avoidance of exciting causes, and, above all, in the item of medication. They persist in dosing themselves in season and out of season with drastic and violent remedies, opiates, and mineral poisons. The best, the safest, the pleasantest substitute for such hurtful no-remedies is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, potent for malarial, rheumatic, dyspeptic, nervous and bilious complaints.

A man's standing is largely determined by his dress. Trashy clothing, which is so abundant in New York, throws discredit upon the wearer.

Our line of suitings at $16.00, to order, is a credit to any man to wear. The style and general appearance of our clothing will do you good, and be a credit to us.

OUR GUARANTEE WARRANTING GARMENTS TO WEAR SATISFACTORILY ONE YEAR ACCOMPANIES EVERY ORDER, AND MONEY BACK IS ALWAYS IN ORDER.

ARNHEIM,

Broadway & 9th St.

SECRETARY WILSON'S ORDER.

Beef to be Exported Must Have an Inspection Certificate.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—Secretary of Agriculture Wilson to-day issued Order No. 1, concerning the exportation of beef. It directs that after March 15, 1897, all beef offered for transportation to European ports shall be accompanied by a certificate issued by an Inspector of the Agricultural Department, showing that the cattle from which it was produced were free from disease and the meat sound and wholesome.

In order that it may be determined whether all beef exported to European ports has been inspected and found to be wholesome, it is further ordered that the meat of all other species of animals exported to such ports which for any reason does not bear the inspection stamps of the Agricultural Department shall be packed in barrels, cases, or other packages, legibly marked in such manner as to clearly indicate the species of animal from which the meat was produced.

Meat which is not so marked, and which is not accompanied by a certificate of inspection, will be classed as uninspected beef, and will not be allowed exportation to European ports.

Clearance papers will be refused to vessels not complying with the provisions of this order.

THE SECRETARY OF WAR'S FLAG

Orders from Army Headquarters Regarding It.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—Orders issued from the Army Headquarters to-day contain a provision adopting a flag for the Secretary of War, its approval being one of the last acts of Secretary Lamont. The new regulation is, in part, as follows:

"The flag of the Secretary of War will be of scarlet bunting, measuring 12 feet fly and 6 feet 8 inches hoist, having upon it an eagle with outstretched wings. On the breast of the eagle a United States shield; in the right talon an olive branch, with berries, and in the left a bunch of arrows; in the eagle's beak a scroll, with the motto 'E. Pluribus Unum.' In the field of the shield there shall be placed two rows of stars, six in the upper and seven in the lower row, placed equidistant apart. There shall also be placed in each corner of the flag a white star, the measurement of which shall be about 9.8 inches from point to point."

Colors of silk are also provided. The Secretary of the Navy has a somewhat similar flag, the ground color being blue. This was adopted eight years ago. The President of the United States has had a special flag for over ten years.

THE PRESIDENT'S EQUIPAGES.

Mr. McKinley's Horses and Carriages at the White House.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—The Presidential turnouts have been received—a brougham and landau, bearing the monogram "McK." on a black ground. The carriages are fitted with rubber tires and have interior upholstery of dark morocco leather.

The President's horses, two pairs of them, which were bought in New Hampshire, have also arrived. One pair is seal brown in color; the other pair is of the "mouse" hue, which results from close clipping, and may develop into any shade of color as the hair grows out.

The ex-President's horses have been removed from the White House stables. A pair of bays which were always spoken of as Mrs. Cleveland's team were shipped to Princeton on Friday last, with a roadster which the President sometimes drove single. The other four horses which were occasionally used for White House purposes by Private Secretary Thurber and others have been shipped to New York for sale.

MR. CLEVELAND'S HORSES.

They Have Been Forwarded to New York to be Sold.

Mr. Cleveland, on leaving the White House, arranged for the disposal of his big team of sorrel horses and the three family ponies by sending them to Nathan Straus of New York City, instructing him at the same time to make such disposition of them as he might think for the best. The animals arrived last Friday, and were placed in the stable of a large dry-goods firm. Mr. Straus has no room for them in his private stables, on Ninetieth Street, but will try to dispose of them to the owner of a country place.

LATEST CENSUS OF HAWAII.

Americans Form but a Small Part of the Population.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—The results of the official Hawaiian census, just completed, which are furnished the State Department by Consul General Ellis Mills, under date of Honolulu, Feb. 8, show a total of 109,020 persons, of whom 72,517 are males. Among the nationalities, native Hawaiians head the list with a total of 31,019, the Japanese colonization coming next, with the Chinese a close third, the American contingent being comparatively insignificant in numbers. The principal figures are as follows:

	Males.	Females.
Hawaiians	16,390	14,629
Part Hawaiians	4,249	4,236
Americans	1,975	1,111
British	1,406	844
Portuguese	8,202	6,898
Japanese	19,212	5,195
Chinese	19,167	2,449

In addition, there are Germans, French, Norwegians, South Sea Islanders, and representatives of other nationalities.

THE PRESIDENTIAL PASTORATE

Dr. Clark, Who Supposed It Was His, May Be Disappointed.

BALTIMORE, March 9.—With the understanding that President McKinley would attend the Foundry Church in Washington, the Rev. Dr. Lucien Clark was assigned to-day as the pastor of that church by the Baltimore Methodist Episcopal Conference.

Just after the appointment was made it was reported that the President would not attend the Foundry Church, but would take a pew in the Metropolitan Church.

The Conference came to a close to-day. There were few changes in the assignment of ministers. The Rev. C. W. Baldwin was made Presiding Elder of the West Baltimore District.

THE INAUGURATION FUND.

Surplus of About $12,000 After Paying All Expenses.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—At a meeting of the Inauguration Finance Committee last night, a statement was made showing that the receipts of the committee, including $47,730 paid in on the guarantee fund, were $116,066. After returning the guarantee fund to the contributors and paying all the expenses of the inauguration, there will be a surplus of about $12,000 remaining.

The disposition of this is the duty of the Executive Committee. It may be given to charity, as was done four years ago, but the Finance Committee will recommend that it be retained as the nucleus of a fund with which to erect a convention hall.

The Inauguration Ball Cost Dear.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—Pension Commissioner Murphy, speaking to-day of the inauguration ball, said:

"I want to express the hope that the Pension Building will never again be used for an inauguration ball. A building should be erected expressly for such a purpose. The recent ball cost the Government nearly $70,000 for salaries for the ten days that the clerks were idle, and I have received over one hundred complaints from all parts of the country because of the interruption to business."

$12.50 is the Price

FOR AN HONEST SUIT OR

Overcoat Made to Order

Pure Wool and Fast Color Guaranteed.

SAMPLES AND SELF-MEASUREMENT GUIDE SENT ON APPLICATION.

SIX LITTLE TAILORS

229 Broadway, opp. P. O.
28 East 14th St.,
Near University Place.
Bowery, cor. Broome.
Measures also taken at
HEADQUARTERS AND FACTORY,
Bleecker, cor. Wooster St.

TO LIMIT HIGH BUILDING

Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room Adopts a Report Which Favors Such Action.

CONDITIONS TO BE OBSERVED.

Height for Non-Fire-Proof Structures for Certain Purposes Should Be Increased—A Commission to Revise the Laws Recommended.

The committee of the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, Limited, to which was referred the question of limiting the height of buildings, submitted its report yesterday to the Directors, and it was unanimously adopted. Copies of the report will be sent to the Governor and Legislature.

Among the findings, suggestions, and recommendations of the committee are the following: While it is imperatively necessary to check the further erection of very high buildings in this city, the question is of such importance that it should not be the subject of hasty legislation. The height should be regulated by the widths of the streets, parks, or squares on which the building may front, but no building other than a public one or a church spire should be higher than 200 feet.

The Legislature should appoint a commission composed of the Superintendent of Buildings, the President of the Board of Fire Commissioners, the President of the Board of Fire Underwriters, three architects, and three builders, which commission, in addition to determining the heights of buildings hereafter to be erected, shall thoroughly revise the building laws so as to permanently settle the methods of future construction. The commission shall make a map of the city, with all its blocks and squares, and mark on each block or square the heights to which any buildings thereon may be erected. By the laws as revised no building over ten stories high should be permitted until the owner or owners shall file a bond to indemnify adjacent property owners for damages which may accrue to their property by reason of the building. The present limit of a height of seventy feet for non-fire-proof buildings should be changed by the revised law to ninety feet for commercial, office, and factory buildings, and fire-proof construction should be defined to meet the tests which were made in 1896 and are to be made this year.

The new laws should take cognizance of all buildings already erected in any given block where a new building is proposed, so that, by calculating the internal or rear air and light spaces, allowances in height may be given for any new building erected which will sacrifice depth in order to gain adequate height in the rear, by leaving ample open courts for light and air. To stop further erection of very high buildings until the commission has had time to prepare the map and make the necessary revisions in the laws, the

WANAMAKER'S
BROADWAY, FOURTH AVE. NINTH & TENTH STS.

EXPOSITION OF INFANTS' WEAR

An exhibition of the newest Spring Styles in Baby Clothes—together with other equipments for their care and comfort—is arranged in the window, Broadway and Tenth streets, to-day. Dainty and pretty Dresses, Reefers and Bonnets. Baskets and Basinets, a Toilet Stand and Set and a handsome Baby Carriage. A show that will interest every mother—pretty enough to attract any one of domestic or artistic taste. This group of baby things attracts by the delicacy of the designs and the harmony of the colors. And all this is for the adornment and comfort of the little tots who bring sunshine into so many homes.

SILKS

New ones, of course. They arrive in such rapid succession that there's no need to tell of old ones if we had them—but we haven't.

Checked Poplins are one of the latest. Cardinal, blue and green grounds, white check stripes; reseda and pink grounds, black check stripes; 24 in. wide. $1.25.

In the Black Silk section there are the black-and-white striped Taffetas—light and dark effects—at 75c to $1.25 Checked Taffetas, 55c to 85c.

Excellent qualities and fetching designs.

Rich Lyons Brocades, from the looms of the celebrated Bonnet—new designs—$1.65, and priced at about half their worth.

Rotunda.

OFFICE FURNITURE

Interested? Large variety and low prices make this *the* place to buy Office Furniture.

OFFICE DESKS

Low roll top Desks, 42 in. wide, 3 ft. 7 in. high, 4 drawers, single pedestal, $12.50.

Low roll top Desks, 4 ft. wide, 3 ft. 7 in. high, double pedestal, 3 drawers and book compartment, $15.

Quartered oak high roll top Desks, 50 in. wide, 4 ft. 2 in. high, double pedals, raised panels on all sides, carved handles, highly polished finish, $22.

Quartered oak Desks, 55 in. long, high roll, raised panels, polished finish, $24.

Roll top Desks, $12.50 to $100.

REVOLVING BOOK CASES

Over 30 varieties in oak and imitation mahogany. $5.50 to $20.

Of quartered oak, 2 shelves, adjustable book rest on side, polished finish, $5.50.

Of oak, polished finish, 4 shelves, book rest on side, $7.25.

Of quartered oak, polished finish, 3 shelves, $6.50.

Of quartered oak, 2 shelves, polished finish, $8.

Fourth floor.

JOHN WANAMAKER
New York. A. T. STEWART & CO.

A MURDERER SURRENDERS.

Charles Green, Weary of Being Pursued, Gives Himself Up.

KINGSTON, N. Y., March 9.—After wandering about for nearly a week among the Catskill Mountains a fugitive from justice, Charles Green, the murderer of aged Isaac White of Keefer's Corners, Albany County, gave himself up to the Sheriff at Roxbury, Delaware County, on Monday, saying that he could stand being a fugitive no longer, and would go insane if he was not sent to jail to repent for his crime. This evening two Sheriffs took the murderer to Albany.

The crime of which Green was guilty was committed last Tuesday. Green became enraged at his father, a farmer on whose farm he worked, at Indianfields, near Keefer's Corners, in the town of Coeymans, for the reason that his parent refused to pay him money that was due him. Green has always been known to have a violent temper, and this time he fought his father, mother, and grandmother, driving them out of the house.

An old man, a neighbor, named Isaac White, heard the sounds of the scuffle and ambled over to the house to find out the cause of the cries and shrieks that emanated therefrom. "Charlie, you ought to be ashamed of yourself treating your pa and ma in this way," he quavered.

"Shut up, you old fool, I'll shoot you," responded Green.

"No, you won't; you're too much of a coward," the old man answered, at the same time endeavoring to separate the combatants.

Like a tiger Green turned on him, and with one blow felled him to the ground. Then he leaped upon his prostrate form, stamping on his stomach and brutally misusing him. Then, frightened at his deeds, Green fled from the spot. It was found that his victim was mortally hurt.

Deputy Sheriff's Haulenbeck and Jeroleman of Coeymans, took the murderer's trail. He was traced to Binghamton. He doubled on his track, going back to Ravena. He was traced to Stevensville, where he secured a change of clothes and disguised himself. It was difficult to trail the fugitive. He made for the mountains, hoping to elude his human bloodhounds. He managed to lose them. Green is well known as a sprinter, and has several times run at the rate of ten miles an hour. Through the foothills of the Catskills; through rocky passes over hills and valleys, ran the fleeing murderer. At last he could stand it no longer. Resolving that he would surrender, he succeeded in going a distance of forty miles on Sunday night, and on Monday morning he placed himself in the Sheriff's hands at Roxbury.

He was footsore, weary, haggard, and almost starved. His clothes were torn to tatters, and his unkempt hair and a week's growth of beard made him look like a wild man. He moaned pitifully as he confessed killing his aged neighbor, and said he did not know he was dead until he reached his uncle's house at Stevensville. Then he determined to give himself up.

LEXOW REPORT SUBMITTED

Operation of the Factors' Agreement Considered—Overcapitalization Regarded as an Evil.

REMEDIES NOT EASY TO FIND.

Constitutional Amendments May Be Necessary to Furnish Relief from Monopoly — Democrats Repudiate McCarren's Action.

ALBANY, March 9.—When the Lexow trust investigating committee's report was submitted in the Senate to-day it was made a special order for Tuesday next, together with the bills which are to be introduced to carry out the recommendations of the committee.

When the report was presented in the Assembly it was laid on the table and ordered printed.

Senator McCarren (Dem., Brooklyn,) handed in a report stating that he agreed with the majority report of the committee except so far as it relates to the American Sugar Refining Company.

Senator Cantor, the minority leader in the Senate, said Senator McCarren's report did not represent the sentiments of the Democrats and that it should be considered as Senator McCarren's own individual statement.

In the Assembly Mr. Barry, the Democratic Assembly member of the Lexow committee, stated that he would submit a minority report later.

The Lexow Report.

The report is an unusually long one. The testimony taken before the committee, the decisions of local courts and of the United States Supreme Court, are commented upon at length. Much attention is devoted to the operation of factors' agreements. In brief, the report says:

Trust agreements no longer form the basis of, nor are they a constituent part of the aggregations of capital which are commonly looked upon now as trusts. In discussing this question of trusts, the committee finds that it is unnecessary that absolute monopoly shall exist in order that the operations of a trust may be secured.

In discussing trusts, the committee divides combinations of capital into three classes: First are corporations which operate under public franchises; second, legal corporations which are protected by patents and trade marks, and, third, those that depend wholly upon the use of capital where monopolies exist, not naturally or by legal permission, but by reason of the control of competing companies and the product, in order that the greatest net results may be shown.

The committee does not quite agree that the trusts and monopolies complained of are a natural result of the progressive evolution of the times, and while it does not recognize all combinations of capital as trusts in the proper sense, it does recognize that unless the evils complained of are corrected it will be but a short time before a continuance of the operation of such combinations will tend to stifle competition and place the regulation of supply and the price of product, as well as the business of the country, in the hands of a few.

Overcapitalization.

Touching the question of overcapitalization of these modern combinations of wealth, the committee finds that this is one of the serious evils which lead to the complaint against trusts for not being content to earn a fair return on the actual capital invested. They seek to wring increased profits out of the consumers by reason of an overcapitalization.

The committee condemns the practice of domestic capital operating in this State under the incorporation of another State and especially New Jersey. "We have succeeded in securing copies of the factors' agreements in use by all of the different corporations investigated," says the report, "and find that their use clinches the system of monopoly which has overspread the country and renders such combinations of wealth permanent by making competition impossible. It is obvious that the Federal courts have placed so narrow a construction upon the limit of their authority that no relief touching the operation of factors' agreements can be expected from that quarter, except through the aid of a constitutional amendment.

Factors' Agreements.

"It seems to us that the operation of trusts, and especially factors' agreements, can be satisfactorily reached only by the exercise of a power of general jurisdiction throughout the United States, and that any attempt to prevent the evil by local legislation will prove abortive or at least insufficient."

A review of the courts' decisions regarding factors' agreements leads the committee to the opinion that the constitutional freedom of contract may not be interfered with, and the agreements can be attacked only when it is shown that they attack the rights, constitutional liberties, and the privileges of the people.

The committee recommends that the laws be amended so as to place a limitation upon the stock of corporations, especially as regards foreign corporations operating in this State, and that foreign corporations be brought under the jurisdiction of the laws of this State which are provided for the protection of creditors and shareholders of domestic corporations.

The committee recommends, and is now preparing a bill, carrying out these suggestions, and will make provision for the right of a citizen to begin a civil action and secure an injunction against any trust operating in this State in violation of these recommendations, with the final view of having the license of a foreign corporation to do business in this State revoked, if it is found that such foreign corporation is not complying with all provisions of New York State laws.

This is a method so drastic that it will be further considered by the committee before a bill finally is submitted. An important difficulty seems to be that of securing the testimony necessary to a judicial ascertainment of a violation of any provisions of New York State laws by a so-called trust or foreign corporation.

A Remedial Bill.

The committee is preparing a bill which will empower the Attorney General to investigate a trust on the complaint of any citizen of an alleged violation of law, which bill will empower the Attorney General to examine witnesses under subpoenas to be issued on the Attorney General's ex parte application by a Justice of the Supreme Court. The examination of witnesses by the Attorney General is to be conducted in the presence of a court Justice, and the testimony is to be filed in the Attorney's General's office. This law will give immunity from punishment to witnesses testifying on subpoenas issued by the Attorney General. The committee is not yet satisfied that it can frame a law restricting the operation of factors' agreement which will be Constitutional.

Senator McCarren Dissents.

Senator McCarren, (Dem., Brooklyn,) in dissenting from the findings and conclusions in the report of the majority as far as they relate to the American Sugar Refining Company, says:

"The testimony elicited on the investigation shows that prior to the organization of the American Sugar Refining Company a number of the so-called independent refineries were engaged in the refining of sugar, and in many instances, by reason of competition, were reduced to a condition of insolvency and bankruptcy, and that during the existence of these so-called independent refineries the price of sugar to the consumer was on an average of about 30 per cent. higher than it is to-day, which shows that the existence of the American Sugar Refining Company has resulted in reducing the price of sugar to the consumer about 30 per cent., and has prevented that demoralization in the industry of refining sugar that formerly disturbed the financial affairs of such enterprises."

"The testimony also shows that in the aggregate a greater number of men have been employed in the sugar industry since the formation of the American Sugar Refining Company than were employed prior to its existence, and that the labor employed has been better paid."

McCarren's Position Not Upheld.

The Democratic Senators caucused this afternoon and repudiated the action of Senator McCarren in approving the majority report of the committee, except so far as it affected the American Sugar Refining Company.

Senator Cantor, the Democratic leader, said Senator McCarren had no right to commit the Democratic members of the Legislature to the report, as he was not appointed as a representative of the Democratic Senators and the Democratic sentiment against trusts.

Senator McCarren stated that his action was taken only to signify his own position on the question. All of the Democratic Senators were present except Senator Grady, who is out of the city.

The following resolution, offered by Senator Cantor, was unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, That the Democratic members of the Senate of the State of New York, in caucus, dissent in the most emphatic manner from the minority report of the Senate Committee on Trust Legislation, submitted by Senator McCarren, and desire to record themselves as being in favor of the prompt passage of effective anti-trust legislation."

Senator McCarren did not vote on the adoption of the resolution. Senators Koehler of Queens and Gallagher of Brooklyn were inclined to side with Senator McCarren, but supported the resolution.

THE FAYERWEATHER WILL.

Final Decision of the Court of Appeals on the Case.

ALBANY, March 9.—The Court of Appeals to-day handed down a decision denying the motion to amend the remittitur in the case of Amherst College versus Ritch, which has reference to the celebrated Fayerweather will case.

It is expected that this will allow a distribution of the money which has been in litigation for so long a time to the twenty colleges.

52,735,000 Fish for Distribution.

ALBANY, March 9.—At a meeting of the State Fisheries, Game, and Forest Commission to-day, Commissioner Babcock announced that the commission had on hand for distribution: Brook trout, 4,960,000; brown trout, 1,180,000; lake trout, 3,495,000; frostfish, 10,000,000; whitefish, 18,500,000; ciscoes, 14,000,000; total, 52,735,000.

Wife-Murderer Youngs's Case.

ALBANY, March 9.—Gov. Black has not decided what action he will take on the petition for commutation of the sentence of execution against William Youngs, the Fort Hunter wife murderer. The Governor today heard pleas in Youngs's behalf, and tomorrow will consider the case further. The execution of Youngs will take place Thursday at Clinton Prison unless the Governor interferes.

A SUIT INVOLVING MILLIONS.

Illinois and Indiana Men Bring an Action Against William Noyes, Frederic P. Olcott, and the Texas Central.

CHICAGO, March 9.—After waiting more than four years, a Chicago and Indiana syndicate, which claims the ownership of 1,500,000 acres of land in Texas, rich in silver, and said to be worth over $5,000,000, obtained legal service to-day on a high official of the Cibolo Creek Milling and Mining Company, William Noyes of Oakland, Cal., capitalist, and general manager of the defendant company.

Frederic P. Olcott of New York and the Houston and Texas Central Railroad also are made defendants. The company is in possession of the disputed land and silver mines.

Mr. Noyes and his wife arrived from California last Saturday, and were guests of the Auditorium Annex. Ernest D. Owen and Seth F. Crews, Chicago lawyers, who are President and Secretary, respectively, of the syndicate, and have represented it in the legal fight, were anxious to obtain service in the Northern Federal District of Illinois and bring suit away from Texas influence. A similar suit is now pending in Presidio County, Texas, where the greater part of the property is located.

NEW JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

Bills Relating to Cigarettes and Tobacco—Police Pension Bill.

TRENTON, N. J., March 9.—In the Senate to-day Mr. Miller introduced a bill making it unlawful to distribute tobacco in any form to the inmates of any penitentiary, asylum, or public institution.

Mr. Miller also introduced a bill making it a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of $100 or imprisonment for six months for any company or individual to manufacture or sell cigarettes made wholly or in part of tobacco.

The bill providing half-pay pension for policemen who have reached their sixtieth year, after serving twenty years, came up on second reading. Senator Voorhees asked that it be laid over until he could frame an amendment excluding second-class cities, or, at least, excluding Elizabeth. That city's taxes, he said, already were high, and there was great opposition to an increase such as would be necessitated under the act. The bill went over.

The bill to incorporate Asbury Park and Ocean City as cities was passed.

SIGNATURES WERE FORGED.

A Sensation in the Massachusetts Lower House.

BOSTON, March 9.—There was quite a sensation in the House shortly after 2 o'clock this afternoon.

The Speaker was reading petitions when Mr. Estes of Boston arose and said he held in his hand what purported to be a petition signed by 800 citizens of his district in favor of the amendment to the charter for the Boston Elevated Railroad bill. He declared that at least 400 of said signatures were fraudulent. He said that among the signatures was his own, that of his brother, and several of his personal friends. "I declare these to be false," he said.

He further declared that the voting list in Boston was being copied wholesale by the promoters of the petition.

Narrowly Escaped a Wreck.

STAMFORD, Conn., March 9.—The eastbound Boston express, all sleepers, passing here at 12:49 A. M., narrowly escaped train wreckers this morning. A pile of ties and pieces of rail were placed on the track at a curve at Pelleck's Cut, just west of here. The heavy train brushed the obstruction aside, but one of the ties was wedged into the cowcatcher and was carried along, sweeping down grade stakes along the new elevated roadway and tearing long holes in overhead bridge abutments. The engineer saw it at Stamford, stopped the train, and sawed the tie to pieces to get it out. There is no clue.

Death Instead of a Pardon.

ALBANY, March 9.—Judge Joyce, Gov. Black's pardon clerk, this morning received a telegram from the Warden of Auburn Prison, saying that Florence Haun of Amsterdam had died in the women's prison at 2 o'clock this morning. There was an application for the pardon of the woman before the Governor yesterday, but as it was opposed by the District Attorney of Montgomery County, the Governor said that he would take no action. The woman was serving a life sentence for the murder of her lover in Amsterdam, a saloon keeper named Landry. Her sentence began in February of last year.

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THE STATE EXPENDITURES

Ways and Means Committee Making an Earnest Endeavor to Keep Down Appropriations.

THE ANNUAL SUPPLY BILL.

Chairman of the Committee Cannot Tell the Amount It Carries—Probable Effect on the Tax Rate of the State.

ALBANY, March 9.—The Assembly Committee on Ways and Means has completed the second of the general appropriation bills, and it was sent to the printer this morning. It is known as the Supply bill, and it carries the annual appropriations for special purposes not involved in the general bill for the maintenance of the departments. To save time in the adjustment of the various items which embody the demands of many legislators for cash, the committee made no attempt to scale this bill down to the economical ideas of the Governor, but will rely on the committee hearings after the bill has been printed to do that part of the work.

The Supply bill usually carries appropriations amounting to between two and three millions of dollars, but the rough draft of this year's bill will carry probably a million more than that. The precise amount is not known even to Chairman Nixon, because he made no footings.

Effect on the Tax Rate.

The bills which have been introduced this year have been so many and for such large amounts that they would, if not pruned by the committee, give a tax rate larger than any ever levied in the State. There has been a rush of appropriation bills, which has not slackened as the session has advanced. The result is that the Ways and Means Committee has on its calendar about 120 bills, besides the large appropriation bills, which the committee makes up. Each of these calls for cash in amounts ranging from $1,000 to $500,000. All this is exclusive of the proposed appropriation of $1,000,000 for the purchase of Adirondack lands.

This bill is Gov. Black's own measure, and, in following his course of economy, it is his intention to cut down other appropriations enough to counterbalance this amount. The chief work of the committee for the balance of the session will be to cut down pending bills for the benefit of the tax rate.

The Bills Reported.

The committee has reported thirty-one bills, out of the entire list, which have been referred to it, not reckoning the two large general bills alluded to. The General Appropriation bill carries, in round numbers, $9,250,000. The other thirty-one measures carry in the aggregate $1,481,000. Those still on the committee's list marked "unconsidered" aggregate $4,347,864. In addition to those included in the list of thirty-one is the bill introduced by Mr. Bondy of Syracuse for the benefit of the canals. It is a reappropriation of the unexpended balance of a four-million-dollar appropriation made two years ago, and this balance amounts to $3,179,000. This bill was advanced to third reading at last night's session.

In the list of unconsidered bills are some of the heaviest on the list of special appropriation bills. Many of them will never see the light of day. Among these are the so-called "Normal School bills," which propose to spend upward of $1,000,000 for the building of new institutions of this nature. It has been practically determined that none of these measures shall go through, for the simple reason that Gov. Black will not approve them if they ever reach his desk. The armory bills will be scaled down in their appropriations, although considerable amounts will be appropriated for this purpose. Some armories have been begun, and to neglect an appropriation this year would be to render useless the work hitherto done on them.

"Pigeonholed Bills."

Among the appropriation bills which the Ways and Means Committee has had on its files for at least a month or five weeks, and has not seen fit to report, are these:

For general road improvement	$500,000
For the Capitol completion	500,000
For Armory at Buffalo	375,000
For the Craig Epileptic Colony	182,000
For a State printing office	100,000
For the Onandago salt springs improvements	230,000
For the Eastern New York Reformatory	400,000
For the Rome Custodial Asylum	310,000
For an armory in Kings County	250,000
For reformatory in Westchester County	115,000
For public grain elevators, Buffalo	80,000
For an armory at Troy	85,000

The bill for $500,000 for the Capitol completion is awaiting final action on the Administration bill, which proposes to abolish the commission and complete the building under the direction of the Superintendent of Public Works.

For Capitol Maintenance.

A little breeze has been stirred up over the appropriation for the maintenance of the Capitol. The appropriation has been cut from about $265,000 last year to $100,000 for the present year. In addition to the amount specified for last year there was a considerable amount appropriated to meet a deficiency, so that the aggregate which was placed in Superintendent Easton's hands for expenditure was more than $300,000. That Mr. Easton's figures have been cut down so liberally this year is due in part to the proposed reduced cost of maintaining the Capitol force. Heretofore the Capitol has been a fruitful source of political power in Albany County, and this curtailment is regarded by the local leaders as a blow intended as much to weaken them as to save the State's money.

Bills Reported Favorably.

The Ways and Means Committee has reported favorably miscellaneous bills carrying $1,481,000. This amount includes one item of $926,500 for the improvement of canals. In addition to this six or seven minor canal bills have been acted upon favorably, the total for the little improvements thus far reported being $63,000. Most of these are for bridges over the Erie Canal at various points along the line. The committee has acted favorably on these bills, among others:

For the Tennessee Centennial Celebration, $12,000.

For lectures at Museum of Natural History, $18,000.

For Prison for Insane Convicts at Dannemora, $75,000.

For Publication of General Laws, $70,000.

The work of the Ways and Means Committee has been conducted on a somewhat different plan this year from the usual one. The general bills have been considered earliest. Last year the Supply bill was not disposed of until within two days of the end of the session, and the Supplemental Supply bill did not reach its final passage until within a half hour of the final adjournment.

Kansas Insurance Bill Killed.

TOPEKA, Kan., March 9.—The House today defeated the bill requiring foreign life insurance companies to invest 50 per cent. of their net income in this State in Kansas securities.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE

The Admission of Outsiders to the Senate Chamber Causes a Little Show of Feeling.

A NEW RULE IS ADOPTED.

The Lieutenant Governor's Views Prove Unpopular—A Light Calendar in the Assembly—New Legislation Proposed.

ALBANY, March 9.—The question of the admission of persons to the floor of the Senate came up for a lengthy discussion to-day. There was great objection to the rigid enforcement of the rules by the Lieutenant Governor, the discussion arising from an adverse report from the Committee on Rules on the resolution of Senator Brackett amending the rules to admit persons outside the rail upon the card of a Senator, and providing for the admission of certain employes of the Senate.

Lieut. Gov. Woodruff made a statement in which he said that after the statement he made last night he had been greatly surprised this morning when both Senator Coggeshall and Senator Ford asked in open Senate the privileges of the floor for friends, and that no objection had been made. He then referred to the fact that during the proceedings he had distinctly overheard a conversation between Senator Ford and "Abe" Gruber in one corner of the room while a Senator was speaking upon the floor.

This occasioned an angry retort from Senator Ford. He said he would vote for a rule which would prohibit the presiding officer from administering a public rebuke to him and an insult to his constituent, Mr. Gruber.

Senator Brackett also made a spirited attack upon the rule of exclusion. He referred to the insinuation that the rule was for the purpose of excluding lobbyists from the floor. He thought that this matter might safely be intrusted to the honor of the Senators. He did not fear that any improper person would ever be admitted to the floor on the card of a Senator. If it was the purpose to prevent any person who desired to influence legislation from reaching a Senator, this rule was inadequate. It would be necessary to prevent any such person from coming above Broadway, in Albany.

Finally Mr. Lexow moved that the matter be referred back to the Committee on Rules, with instructions to report a modification of the rules regarding the exclusion of persons from the floor.

After two hours' discussion of the subject, Senator Lexow withdrew this motion, saying he thought it could as well be disposed of now, but the same motion was renewed by Senator Humphrey. A vote was then ordered. The motion was defeated by a vote of 29 to 13, and the report of the committee was then disagreed to by a viva voce vote.

Senator Brackett then submitted his proposed modification of the rules, and Senator Ellsworth asked for a division of the question. On the first vote the amended rule was adopted by a vote of 21 to 5, Senators Stranahan, Higgins, Humphrey, and Mullin voting with Senator Ellsworth in the negative. The other proposed amendments were all agreed to. The modification permits the admission of persons behind the rail on the card of a Senator.

Among the bills which came over from the Assembly this morning was that of Assemblyman Bondy, reappropriating the unexpended balance of the four-million-dollar canal appropriation of last year. It was stated that if the money so unexpended was now to be available the bill must be passed and signed by the Governor to-day. It was therefore immediately passed and sent to the Governor.

NEW LEGISLATION PROPOSED.

A Graduated Income Tax Asked by Assemblyman Bates.

ALBANY, March 9.—Assemblyman Bates to-day introduced a bill providing that after Jan. 1, 1898, a tax shall be annually levied upon the gross profits and income received the previous calendar year by every citizen of the State, whether received from property rents, interests, dividends, salaries, or any source whatever. Such tax is to be one-half per cent. per annum on an income over $1,000 and less than $5,000; 1 per cent. on sums over $5,000 and less than $10,000; 1½ per cent. on sums over $10,000 and less than $20,000; 2 per cent. on sums over $20,000 and less than $30,000; 2½ per cent. on over $30,000 and less than $40,000, and one-half per cent. tax added to every additional $10,000 taxed up to $100,000.

The following bills were introduced in the Assembly.

Mr. Adler—Providing that the salary of the jury servers of New York City and county shall be $1,200 per annum.

Mr. Dempsey—Empowering the Board of Street Opening of New York to authorize the Corporation Counsel to open Sixtieth Street between Grand Bouleyard and Eighth Avenue.

Mr. Mathewson—Authorizing New York City to issue bonds to the amount of $150,000 for the construction and improvement of Spuyten Duyvil Parkway.

Mr. Smith—Providing for the establishment of a public park north of Schiffelin's Lane and Pratt Avenue in New York City, and specifying the manner of condemning land.

Mr. Nixon—Amending the consolidated school law so that the powers conferred upon school commissioners shall extend to districts organized under special acts.

Mr. Hutton—Providing that when counsel is assigned to defend an accused person in a criminal court, the Court may award said counsel reasonable compensation.

Mr. Soper—Prohibiting the sale of horse flesh as an article of food.

Mr. Mathewson—Providing for the opening and improvement of Washington Avenue from Third Avenue to One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street, in New York City, and providing that the cost therefor shall be a general tax on the city.

Mr. Smith—Providing for the annexation of territory to New York City now lying in the City of Mount Vernon, near Eleventh Avenue and Bronx Place.

Mr. Abell—Providing that each of the Commissioners of Records in the County of Kings shall receive $2,500 per annum.

Mr. Armstrong—Providing for the appointment by the Governor of three Commissioners to examine and report upon the accuracy and efficiency of voting machines, with a view to a proper selection of one by the State. Two of the Commissioners shall be mechanical experts and the other an expert in patent law, and they shall all hold office five years. No bill recommending a voting machine shall be entertained until such Commissioners certify to its availability, and the compensation for examinations shall be $150, to be paid by the proprietors or patentees of machines.

Mr. Roche—Amending the Penal Code relating to the definition of conspiracy, so that the peaceable assembling and extending of aid to persons engaged in a movement to increase wages or better their condition shall not be forbidden.

In the Senate the following bills were offered:

Senator Seibert—Allowing municipalities to pension municipal employes who have been incapacitated while in the discharge of their duty.

Senator Cantor—Authorizing New York City to raise $25,000 in bonds for the establishment of a grand boulevard and concourse with transverse roads from One Hundred and Sixty-first Street to Mosholu Parkway.

Senator Cantor—Authorizing New York City to issue a further amount of $2,500,000 high school bonds for the purchase of high school sites and erection of buildings.

THE FOREST PRESERVES.

Annual Report Made by Superintendent Colvin.

ALBANY, March 9.—Verplank Colvin, Superintendent of the Adirondack State Land Survey, has submitted his annual report to the Legislature, giving an account of the progress of the work in this department. The report says complications regarding boundaries of State lands are being rapidly cleared away by the surveys under way.

Important surveys have been made on requisition of the Controller for the protection of the lands attacked by interested parties, and to furnish the Attorney General with accurate knowledge in defense of the State's title in the suits recently begun in the United States court to wrest from the State the title to whole townships.

An interesting feature of the report shows the acreage of State lands in several counties, the total being 706,809 acres. The value of these lands is estimated at not less than five or six million dollars, and it is urged that if these lands are increased to over 3,000,000 acres and the forest maintained upon them they will at no distant date represent a forest preserve of a capitalization value of not less than $30,000,000; most important to the industries of the State and a safe reserve when other States have sacrificed their forests.

ANTI-CONSPIRACY BILL.

Builders' Exchange Opposes the Measure as It Stands.

ALBANY, March 9.—The Assembly Committee on Codes gave a hearing to-day on Assemblyman Bondy's anti-conspiracy bill. Incidental to the discussion of the measure many old disputes between capital and labor, especially affecting the building trades, were aired.

Among those who appeared in opposition to the bill were Ernest F. Eidlitz, representing the State Association of Builders; J. C. Almendinger of Buffalo, Secretary of the New York State Builders' Association Exchange, and John Redmond of the Utica Builders' Exchange. Those in favor were Daniel Harris of the Federation of Labor and James Doolin and William McCabe of the Central Federation of Labor of New York City.

Mr. Eidlitz went over the bill thoroughly by sections. Messrs. Doolin and McCabe fought for the removal of the word "intimidation" in the text, but were willing the boycott clause should stand. They asserted that Judges were too prone to decide with employers as to what expressed intimidation and frequently assumed facts that did not exist, and unjustly caused arrests in consequence. A substitute bill was offered by Mr. Doolin, on which there will be another hearing March 23.

DOCK ROOF GARDENS.

Senator McNulty Explains His Charges Against Commissioners.

ALBANY, March 9.—The proposition contained in a resolution introduced by Senator McNulty for the appointment of a special committee to investigate the failure of the New York Dock Commissioners to erect roof gardens on the dock sheds on certain piers in New York for the recreation of the people living in the vicinity, received brief consideration from the Senate Cities Committee this afternoon.

Senator McNulty said that the law of 1889 required the Dock Commissioners to erect such sheds, but for eight years the poor people who were unable to go to Coney Island or other resorts had been cheated out of the privileges and recreation which the Dock Commissioners should have provided. He could bring two carloads of such people to support his proposition if it were necessary. He wanted to find out why they had neglected this before their illegal acts were legalized by the Greater New York charter.

Others were present to support the proposition, but the committee could give no more time to the matter to-day.

LIGHT ASSEMBLY CALENDAR.

A Number of Bills Passed—Counsel for the Brooklyn Police Department.

ALBANY, March 9.—The Assembly finished up so much of its business last night that it was confronted by a comparatively light calendar this morning. The following bills were passed:

Mr. Wilson—Providing that the Commissioner of Police of Brooklyn shall appoint a counsel to the department at a salary of $2,500, and providing for the reorganization of the detective force of Brooklyn.

Mr. Armstrong—Providing that persons shall not drive upon side paths designated for the use of bicyclists.

Mr. Roebr—Providing for the appointment of a Slavonic interpreter by the Judges of Kings County courts, at a salary of $1,200.

Mr. Austin—Establishing public scales in cities of the first and second class for the weighing of coal.

Mr. B. D. Brown—Regulating the sale or offer to sell of all convict-made goods manufactured in other States, or samples of such goods.

SIGNED BY THE GOVERNOR.

A Number of Bills Receive Executive Approval.

ALBANY, March 9.—Gov. Black has signed the following bills:

Chapter 33, Senator Guy—Authorizing the Public Administrator of New York City to use $5,850 of unclaimed interest money accumulated on estates administered upon by that official to make good irregularities of the late J. A. B. Miller, bookkeeper in his office.

Chapter 86, Senator Nussbaum—Establishing the State Board of Claims as a court of claims.

Chapter 37, Senator Malby—Providing that, if a woman die, leaving illegitimate children, and no lawful issue, such children shall inherit her personal property as if legitimate.

Chapter 39, Senator Brackett—Providing that a married woman may confess judgment if the debt was contracted for the benefit of her separate estate or in the course of business carried on for her separate account.

Chapter 39, Senator Guy's—Authorizing the New York Board of Revision and Correction of Assessments to award damages to the heirs of Michael Donnelly, whose real property was injured in the changing of the original grade of Vanderbilt Avenue, east from One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street to Samuel Street.

Chapter 40, Senator Brackett's—Amending the Code of Civil Procedure by providing for service of summons by depositing the letter in any Post Office box regularly maintained by the Government in connection with a Post Office.

Chapter 41, Assemblyman Soper's—Providing for the regrading and improvement of the sidewalks of Ocean Avenue, between Fort Hamilton Avenue and Avenue F, in Brooklyn.

The Free Library Bill.

ALBANY, March 9.—The Assembly Cities Committee to-day decided to report favorably the bill which authorizes the construction of the New York Public Library Building on the site of the reservoir at Bryant Park. It is amended to provide for a free circulating branch, which shall be open on Sundays and evenings during such hours as the Trustees may decided upon.

COST OF CAPITOL LIGHTING.

Senator Higgins's Figures Surprise a Committee.

ALBANY, March 9.—Testimony was brought out before the Senate Finance Committee to-day, at a hearing on Mr. Higgins's bill for the construction of an electric lighting plant in the Capitol, which may lead to an investigation of the business of lighting the big building.

It was shown that Superintendent Easton has put in during the last year 2,500 additional electric lights, for which the private concern that furnishes the light is entitled to charge the State $4 per light. The gasmeter in the Executive Mansion, it was shown, had registered the gas burned in that house as sufficient to give a bill of $220 for February, while the gas used in the Capitol in addition to the electricity, was registered as amounting to $2,250.

The engineer employed by Superintendent Easton submitted an estimate of the cost of an electrical plant such as is called for in the bill. His figure was, in round numbers, $109,000, with an estimate of $53,000 for maintenance. An estimate of the local electric lighting company made the cost $100,000 for the same plant.

In answer to Senator Higgins, Mr. Easton's engineer said he had consulted with the representative of the local company and they had compared their figures.

Then Mr. Higgins threw a bombshell by producing three estimates which had been made without the knowledge of Superintendent Easton—one by Capitol Commissioner Perry, one by Superintendent of Public Works Aldridge, and one by his own expert. All agreed that the plant could be put in at from $20,000 to $25,000, with an estimated cost of from $9,000 to $10,000 for maintenance.

The influences which are opposing the Higgins bill in the interests of the private concerns that now furnish the light are powerful politically.

THE CUSTOM HOUSE SITE.

President McCord Pleads for the Bowling Green.

President Henry D. McCord of the Produce Exchange, in calling attention to the minority report of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds of the House of Representatives on what is known as the Quigg Custom House bill, says:

"Other bills, no doubt, will come up next session and perhaps at the extra session to convene on March 15, seeking to locate a new Custom House on the present Wall Street site, a site involving not only greater expense, but which lacks all elements requisite to the requirements of the Custom House, viz.: space, light, air, and accessibility, and opportunity for architectural display.

"The New York Produce Exchange and a large portion of the merchants and others who use the Custom House of the City of New York are strongly in favor of the Bowling Green site for a new Custom House for the Port of New York. We have a petition signed by several hundred merchants of New York City, representing over $500,000,000 capital, favoring the Bowling Green site.

"The charge has been made that the Produce Exchange favors the Bowling Green site because we have a large number of offices to let. This charge is entirely false, as our offices are full, and 95 per cent. of them are taken by our own members. We favor the Bowling Green site for a much-needed Custom House because a great many exporters and steamship men, as well as bankers, who are members of the Produce Exchange and use the Custom House almost every day, are strongly in favor of it, and aside from that we think a building could be built there that would be an ornament to our city."

Bram Sentenced to Death.

BOSTON, March 9.—Thomas M. Bram, the convicted murderer of Capt. Nash of the barkentine Herbert Fuller was this afternoon, in the United States Circuit Court, sentenced to be hanged on Friday, June 18, in Charles Street Jail, this city. Sentence was pronounced by Judge Colt. Bram said in court: "In the presence of Almighty God, I am innocent of the crime of which I am charged. God knows it, and He will protect me."

The Telephone is to Steam what Steam is to Walking.

ASSIGNEE SALE
AT
PUBLIC AUCTION.
JOHN H. FRENCH, Auctioneer.
CHINA
H.T. WILHELM
GLASS & FANCY GOODS
288 FIFTH AVE
NEAR 30TH ST
FORMERLY OF
WILHELM & GRAEF
WM. H. BONYNGE, Assignee.
Special attention is called to entire New Goods withdrawn from Bonded Warehouse to be sold for account of foreign consignors,
Thursday, March 11, 1:30 to 6 P.M.,
AND DAILY TILL ALL SOLD.

REMOVAL.
Our kindling-wood factory and yard, established by us in 1870, at West Eleventh and West Streets, has been acquired by the city under condemnation proceedings for dock purposes. We have opened a new plant, with many improvements, at
Eleventh Ave. and 24th St.
and from that location will serve our down-town trade.
CLARK & WILKINS.
Telephone, 165—18th St.
We deliver kindling wood and Hickory for open fires at residences in any part of the city.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

Drexel & Co. Will Readjust the Finances of the Lehigh Valley Road.

NEW BONDS TO BE ISSUED.

A Series of $8,000,000 to be Secured by Unincumbered Assets Now Held by the Company, $5,000,000 to be Issued at Once.

PHILADELPHIA, March 9.—A statement was issued by the officials of the Lehigh Valley Railroad this afternoon announcing that the Trustees of the Packer estate have arranged with Drexel & Co. to fund for a period of years the entire indebtedness of the estate. In connection with this, the statement says, Drexel & Co. are the voting power on all Lehigh Valley stock controlled by the estate. In the course of the statement, it is said:

"The equally important announcement is made that the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company has contracted with the same firm (Drexel & Co.) for a general readjustment of the railroad's finances. It has agreed to create a series of $8,000,000 5 per cent. bonds to be secured by ample unincumbered assets now held by it. Of these bonds $5,000,000 are to be issued now, and have been sold by Drexel & Co., and $3,000,000 may be issued as needed in the next two or three years. The company reserves the right to increase the amount of the mortgage after 1899 by $1,000,000 annually for seven years; these last-mentioned bonds to be used to acquire new property, equipment, &c., all of which shall become subject to the mortgage.

"The $5,000,000 now sold are expected not only to pay the entire floating debt of the railroad company, (every dollar of which represents absolutely new property purchased,) but also to leave it a substantial working capital and provision for its legitimate construction needs hereafter. These transactions are based upon a verification of the railroad company's accounts, which have been submitted to Messrs. Drexel & Co. "The successful accomplishment of these negotiations proves how unjustified have been the recent attacks on Lehigh Valley and its securities."

This statement was issued after the deal had been formally ratified by the Lehigh Valley Directors at their meeting to-day. The matter gives rise to a report that changes in the management of the Lehigh Valley will shortly occur. While the parties interested refuse to discuss this contingency, there is said to be a probability that changes of this nature are impending. The principal officials of the Lehigh Valley, including President Elisha P. Wilbur, are trustees of the Packer estate, and it is said that the new voters of the holdings of the estate, who will to all intents and purposes control a majority of the total capital stock, are preparing to substitute in the management their own representatives.

ALLEGED FRAUD OF JUDGE BURKE.

The Circuit Court Dismisses the Case Against Him.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 9.—The Circuit Court gave a decision here this afternoon which will probably terminate the long litigation over the alleged fraud of Judge Stevenson Burke and his associates in the management of the Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo Railway, in bonding the property for $8,000,000, very little of which, as the present stockholders claim, was ever used in the proposed improvement of the road.

Having lost the case against Burke and his associates in one suit, the stockholders brought the case anew in the name of the Central Trust Company of New York, which claimed some interest in the bonds. The owners of the road seemed likely to win in this second suit, when attorneys, claiming to represent the trust company, appeared in court and asked that the suit be dismissed. The attorneys for the stockholders were surprised and charged that there was unprofessional conduct on the part of the attorneys for the trust company.

Judge Pugh refused to entertain the motion to dismiss the suit. On this question the case was taken to the Circuit Court, which to-day dismissed the suit.

WILL MEET THE CUT RATES.

The Chicago-St. Paul Roads to Compete with the Canadians.

CHICAGO, March 9.—The cut rates of 33 1-3 per cent. on the first six classes of freight, which has been put in effect for some time from the Atlantic seaboard points to Minneapolis and St. Paul, via the Sault Ste. Marie-Pacific Line, is to be met at last by the American lines. The Joint Traffic Association was asked by the Chicago-St. Paul Roads to join them in meeting the competition, but the Board of Managers would not budge from their fixed policy of refusing to authorize reduced rates to meet competition.

The Chicago-St. Paul companies were not disposed to absorb all the reduction themselves, but they have finally been compelled to adopt this heroic measure to get on an equality with their Canadian-American competitor. The Joint Traffic Association has agreed to have the cut rates printed in their tariffs, but the roads east of Chicago will get their full quota of revenue.

RAILROAD TO BE SOLD TO-DAY.

Louisville, New Albany and Chicago Under Foreclosure.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 9.—Several days ago St. John Boyle, representing the Louisville Trust Company, filed a petition asking that the foreclosure of the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago Railway be set aside, fraud and collusion being alleged, and that the sale appointed for to-morrow by the special master be postponed.

Judge Woods passed upon the petition to-day overruling and directing the sale to proceed, the finding being that no fraud had been practiced, and that there had been no undue haste.

The sale will be made at 11 o'clock to-morrow, and President Thomas and his friends will be the purchasers. Upon the reorganization of the road, which will follow immediately, it will be known as the Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville Railway.

Mobile and Ohio Extension Protest.

Stockholders of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company met yesterday to hear the report of the Committee appointed to frame a protest against the building of the Montgomery extension of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad and the sale of bonds to provide means to build it. The committee reported that stockholders representing 15,000 shares were represented at the special meeting to ratify the contract for building the Montgomery Extension. The vote of the stockholders was rejected at the meeting. A representative of the stockholders protested against the Farmers Loan and Trust Company voting in favor of the mortgage or in favor of the approval of the contract. After full discussion of the situation, a committee of stockholders, with power to act, was appointed, consisting of J. H. Prall, W. Bowne, T. Thompson, J. M. Clark, and W. C. Taylor.

St. Lawrence and Adirondack.

ALBANY, March 9.—The St. Lawrence and Adirondack Railway Company to-day filed with the Secretary of State a certificate of an increase of capital stock from $1,090,000 to $1,300,000. The whole amount of the company's debts, including liability to its stockholders and to the holders of the bonds, is $2,146,011.

Railroad Men and Matters.

A new line of railway is to run from Richmond to College Corner, Ohio, and there connect with the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton.

The Texas Live Stock Association has given the Chicago Union Stock Yards and Terminal Railroads thirty days in which to withdraw the charges of $2 à car on live stock shipments. If this is not done within that time the shippers say Chicago will be boycotted as a live stock market.

Gov. Leedy of Kansas has vetoed the Harris Railroad bill to empower the State Board of Railroad Commissioners to establish freight and passenger rates. The Governor wants the Legislature to pass a maximum rate bill, but it is about to adjourn, and no railroad legislation is probable.

Gen. Louis Wagner presided yesterday at the annual meeting at Philadelphia of the stockholders of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Formal business disposed of, tribute was paid to the memory of the late President, George B. Roberts, by Director William Wood and President Frank Thomson.

Judge Woods decided in Indiana yesterday to terminate the investigation of the affairs of the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago Railway Company, and the road will be sold to-day unless St. John Boyle, who represents the Louisville Trust Company, and other holders of Beattyville bonds, stays the sale by legal process.

ADIRONDACK LEAGUE CLUB.

Holds Its Annual Meeting, Hears Reports, and Elects Officers.

The annual meeting of the Adirondack League Club was held yesterday at noon in the rooms of the Board of Trade and Transportation, 203 Broadway. President Robert C. Alexander described the condition of the 115,000 acre preserve in the North Woods, and the Game and Fish Committee reported at length the result of the propagation at the hatcheries. A further effort to abolish the hounding and jacking of deer was agreed upon.

Among the members present were Warren Higley, Warner Miller, William Brookfield, Henry E. Howland, Roswell P. Flower, Capt. Arthur Burtis, U. S. N.; Theodore W. Barnes, Stanford White, Gen. C. H. McKibbin, and John H. Starin.

John H. Starin, Henry E. Howland, O. L. Snyder, Robert C. Alexander, and Spencer Aldrich were elected Trustees to fill vacancies. The Board of Trustees at the close of the meeting elected the following officers: President—Robert C. Alexander; Vice President—Warren Higley; Secretary—William H. Boardman; Treasurer—Spencer Aldrich.

Lecture on Court of St. James's.

David Dwight Wells, recent Assistant Secretary of the United States Embassy under Mr. Bayard, at London, gave an interesting talk at Carnegie Lyceum yesterday afternoon, to about 150 invited guests on the topic "You and I at the Court of St. James's," Mr. Wells asserted that Victoria was the greatest monarch that ever ruled England, and claimed the popular English sentiment regarded her as an ideal Queen and Englishwoman. He continued to describe many phases of Court life and high social functions.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Capt. Thomas H. Barry, Assistant Adjutant General, is placed on waiting orders under the General Commanding the army.

The following transfers in the Ninth Infantry are made: Second Lieut. Arthur W. Yates to Company D; Second Lieut. Thomas F. Dwyer to Company F.

Surgeon G. P. Lumsden is ordered to the receiving ship Constellation at Newport, R. I., relieving Assistant Surgeon R. G. Broderick, who goes to the New York Navy Yard.

A board of officers, to consist of Major James P. Kimball and Capt. Charles Richard, Surgeons, and Capts. Rogers Birnie, Lawrence L. Bruff, and Sidney E. Stewart, Ordnance Department, is appointed to meet at the Army Building, New York City, March 30, to examine Lieutenants of the line with a view to their selection for transfer to the Ordnance Department.

A board of officers, consisting of Col. Henry M. Robert, Col. George L. Gillespie, and Major John G. D. Knight, Corps of Engineers, with Major James F. Kimball and Capt. Charles Richard, Surgeons, is appoined for examination of candidates for promotion at New York. First Lieut. Mason M. Patrick and Second Lieuts. George P. Howell and Charles W. Kretz, Corps of Engineers, will appear before the board.

Navy.

Lieut. Commander F. P. Gilmore is ordered to examination for promotion at Washington, March 15.

Surgeon T. C. Craig is detached from the marine rendezvous, New York, and ordered before the Retiring Board.

Ensign R. Stone is transferred from the Newark to the Indiana, relieving Ensign W. S. Crosley, ordered to the torpedo boat Porter.

Post Chaplain G. W. Dunbar has been placed on the retired list. He was born in New York, and was appointed to the service from Wisconsin, Aug. 15, 1876.

The cruiser Newark is to be placed out of commission at Norfolk the middle of this month for extensive overhauling, which may take six months. The officers will be assigned to other duties. Most of the enlisted men will be transferred to other ships.

Capt. W. Bainbridge-Hoff, who has been before the Retiring Board for several days will go upon the retired list on account of physical disabilities incurred in the service. This will promote Commander Charles D. Sigsbee, the naval hydrographer, to the grade of captain.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

BOSTON, March 9.—The Legislative Committees on Military Affairs and State House this afternoon reported, 9 to 8, against the erection of a statue of Gen. Nathaniel P. Banks.

WILMINGTON, Del., March 9.—A rolling mill in the Hagley yard of the Dupont Powder Works blew up this afternoon. The building was destroyed, and James Walker was killed.

PROGRESO, March 9.—Steamer Ohio, which, with a party of tourists, sailed from New York Feb. 6, for a cruise in Southern waters, arrived here yesterday, and in the evening left for Vera Cruz.

DANBURY, Conn., March 9.—Robert K. Murphy, an actor, was killed by a passenger train near Beaver Brook this morning, in company with two other men he was walking toward Danbury on the Railroad tracks.

BOSTON, March 9.—The trial of the preliminary question whether Mrs. Adah (Richmond) Stetson is the lawful widow of John Stetson Jr., the theatrical manager, was begun to-day in the Suffolk Supreme Court, before Judge Morton.

PUTNAM, Conn., March 9.—A New England freight train going through here this morning broke in two and the sections collided on a long iron bridge seventy feet high. Fifteen of the cars were smashed into splinters. Nobody was hurt.

POUGHKEEPSIE, March 9.—The residence of Deputy Sheriff Charles H. Story of Ulster Park was robbed Sunday night of all its silverware, valued at several hundreds of dollars, and much other property belonging to Mr. Story, and his farmer.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., March 9.—The annual conference of the Congregational Churches of New Jersey was held at Bound Brook to-day, at which the Congregational Union of New Jersey was organized, with the following officers: President—The Rev. Dr. A. H. Bradford, Newark; Secretary—The Rev. H. S. Bliss, Trenton; Treasurer—E. F. Meyers, Jersey City.

PITTSBURG, Penn., March 9.—Eighteen indictments have been returned by the Grand Jury against W. J. Dunn, a well-known contractor, who is charged with forging the name of City Controller H. I. Gourley to assignments of judgments for contract work for the city. The indictments involve an aggregate of $53,171.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—About noon to-day the jewelry store of Gerome Deslo of F Street, in the busiest part of the city, was robbed of a tray of diamond rings and pins valued at $8,000. Three men entered the store. One engaged Mr. Deslo in conversation under a pretense of making a purchase while the other two got away with the tray containing the jewels.

Flint's Fine Furniture.

Space must be had for Spring Designs, Present Stock Greatly Reduced.

MUTUAL RESERVE FUND LIFE ASSOCIATION.

FREDERICK A. BURNHAM, President.

305, 307, 309 Broadway.

ITS MOTTO:

Good work at honest cost; True economy and not its shadow.

1896.

Increases in every Department except Expenditure, which DECREASED.

$29,000,000

PAID IN DEATH CLAIMS.

If those who insured had not taken this Association's policy their representatives would only have received $15,000,000.

Do not insure elsewhere until you have inquired into our new

FIVE-YEAR POLICY,

which gives cash value, extended insurance, total disability, and the

LARGEST COVER at the LOWEST COST.

Gentlemen required as representatives.

The Mutual Reserve is NOW easy to WORK FOR and HARD to work against.

Apply for all information to

GENERAL MANAGER.

THE STERLING PIANO CO.

The Largest Piano House in Brooklyn.

200 NEW PIANOS TO SELECT FROM.

ONE NEW $325 UPRIGHT,

Slightly marred in shipping from factory, for . . . . . **$190.**

Another for . . . . . **$210.**

1 New Ebony Upright, 7 1-3 Octaves, value $300, for **$175.**

Special bargains in STERLING ORGANS.

THE STERLING PIANO CO., ENTIRE BUILDING, 536 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.

MURDERED IN A JUNK SHOP.

Robbery the Motive That Led to a Crime in Brooklyn.

Mrs. Elizabeth Hannon, a widow, aged forty, who had a junk shop, and lived in it, at 233 Kent Avenue, Brooklyn, failed to appear at 8 o'clock yesterday morning. Mrs. Sheppard, owner of the premises, became uneasy, and knocked at the door. No answer being made, Mrs. Sheppard sent for Mrs. Mary Kelley, a sister of Mrs. Hannon, and the two women tried to get into the place, but failed. They then had Charles Seifert, an employe of Mrs. Hannon, crawl through a window to admit them. They found Mrs. Hannon dead upon the floor in a pool of blood that had issued from her fractured skull. Her bureau and trunk had been ransacked by the murderer. Police Captain Short investigated the case, and learned that Mrs. Hannon had last week told several of the neighbors that she was expecting $2,000 insurance money from Leonard Council, No. 26, Catholic Benevolent Legion, for the death of her husband, which occurred about six months ago.

Capt. Short arrested Charles Kelley, twenty-two years old, of 121 North Fourth Street, and Charles Seifert, nineteen years old, of 114 Wythe Avenue. They were employes of Mrs. Hannon, and it was the latter who forced an entrance into the junk shop for the dead woman's sister. They are held on suspicion only.

Mrs. Margaret Salmon, who lives over the junk shop, threw some light on Mrs. Hannon's death. She told Capt. Short that about 1:30 o'clock yesterday morning she heard a noise in the rooms below, and called her husband's attention to it. He said the sound was made by rats and no further attention was paid to the matter.

From all appearances Mrs. Hannon was struck from behind with a heavy instrument and was undoubtedly instantly killed, as indicated by the condition of the lungs, which were filled with blood. An inquest will be held Friday night by Coroner Nason.

MILLINERY OPENING.

Attractive Display at James McCreery & Co.'s Twenty-third Street Store.

An attractive display of Spring millinery is now arranged at James McCreery & Co.'s Twenty-third Street store. This is the initial Spring exhibition, and for the occasion the handsome store has been decorated with palms, azaleas, apple blossoms, and a giant vase of American Beauty roses. The flowers are most artistically massed, their color and fine texture making it hard to believe that the perfume of nature is wanting. Red appears to be the keynote of color, and the most vivid shades are used—poppies, pinks, and roses, in the scarlet and coral tones, abound in profusion. Next to red, the purple tints have gained a proportionate amount of popularity. Among the flowers of this color are pansies, morning glories, poppies, violets, orchids, and wistaria.

Inviting illustrations of the skill of the best-known Paris milliners are given in the models presented to view. Such Paris milliners, for example, as Caroline Rebouse, Virot, Heitz, Boyer, Pouyanne, Carlier, each used distinct creations, characteristic of their peculiar work. Perhaps the most artistic is a picturesque Leghorn, with the appropriate nom de milliner of "Sir Joshua." It has a wide brim and small, high crown, with broad green ribbon wound closely around it, which falls in long streamers at the back. On top of the crown is a Tam O'Shanter-like draping of jeweled liberty crepe, and a bunch of bright red roses and lilies of the valley. There is also a very effective display of coarse straw hats, bright red predominating.

Most of the hats are of medium size, though a few large models are among them. Straws are fine in texture, but rather wide, making them look coarse from a distance. A novel trimming conspicuous on some of the smartest designs is a loose rope-like plaiting of straw. A Caroline Rebouse hat is one of the novel straws. It shows a pretty mixture of color, being exquisitely lined in green and pink, and has a bright sheen which helps it to blend with the color of its trimmings. An enumeration of all of the conspicuous ideas presented in this collection would be impossible. The brilliancy of display, the good taste shown in selection and arrangement, are evidences of the capabilities of this branch of the firm. If an artistic success constitutes a financial one, then the triumph of the milliner at Messrs. McCreery & Co. is assured. —Advertisement.

AUCTION SALES.

A.—

SAMUEL KREISER, Auctioneer,
232 5th Av.,
southwest corner 27th St.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.
NOW ON
FREE EXHIBITION
day and evening
a most
SUPERB COLLECTION
of
HIGH CLASS EUROPEAN
PAINTINGS
BY THE MOST CELEBRATED MASTERS OF THE PRESENT DAY.
BELONGING EXCLUSIVELY TO A GENTLEMAN WELL KNOWN IN THIS CITY AS A CONNOISSEUR AND COLLECTOR.

To be sold by auction on
THURSDAY AND FRIDAY EVENINGS, MARCH 11 AND 12, at 8 O'CLOCK,
AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON, MARCH 13, AT 3:30 O'CLOCK.

ARTISTS REPRESENTED.

Berne Bellecour,	Felix Ziem,	P. Seignac,
L. Perrault,	P. Messini,	Bruck-Lajos,
A. Plot,	Victor Gilbert,	Louis Japy,
Barbasan,	W. C. Beauquesne,	F. Miraeles,
A. Gisbert,	E. Simeonetti,	J. J. Garate,
Otto de Thoren,	Alfred Stevins,	Felix Barrias
A. Hagborg,	E. Richter,	A. Sani,
Prof. Formis,	Jean Beraud,	P. Zampighi,
A. Tamburini,	Eduard Garrido,	A. Zoppi,
Haquette,	G. H. Kotchenreiter.	

CATALOGUES MAILED.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

AN ASSORTMENT of Second-hand STEINWAY grand, square, and upright pianos, some nearly new, all fully warranted; also for sale, cheap, the largest stock of second-hand pianos of other makers, including every prominent name in America and Europe. **Beware of bogus instruments** represented as genuine Steinway Pianos. STEINWAY & SONS, Steinway Hall, New York.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BERVA, ROMOLO.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to L. Berva, Antonia Berva, Charles Zerbarini, John Paghinghi, and to all persons interested in the estate of ROMOLO BERVA, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the twenty-sixth day of March, 1897, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Bartolomeo Logamarsino, as administrator of the goods, chattels, and credits of said deceased; and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the City and County of New York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of our said City and County, at the City of New York, the 29th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

E. ELLERY ANDERSON, Attorney for Administrator, 27 William St., New York City.
f3-1aw6wW

CRAM, ELLA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York. Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELLA CRAM, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Richards & Brown, No. 62 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of July next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of December, 1896. A. RENE MOEN, ALFRED S. BROWN, Executors.

DODD, DEBORAH J.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to John M. Dodd, Gertrude Dodd, Helen M. Dodd, Elizabeth W. Tanner, Louis F. Dodd, Helen Mar Dodd, Mary C. Lloyd, Frank S. Lloyd, Nicholas E. Lloyd, Fanny J. Blair, William E. King, Alice Gertrude Castree, Elizabeth D. Walker, Harry C. Tanner, Helen M. Tanner, Louise F. Tanner, Clara E. Tanner, Marguerite C. Tanner, Edna R. D. Tanner, Charles G. Dodd, and Howard M. Dodd, and to all persons interested in the estate of DEBORAH J. DODD, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the ninth day of April, 1897, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Carrie R. Castree and Emily D. Van Wagenen, as executrices of the will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said City and county, at the City of New York, the 10th day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, f17-1aw6wW Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

FRITZ, ELIZABETH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH FRITZ, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, the office of Booraem, Hamilton, Beckett & Ransom, No. 100 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 12th day of November, 1896. ROBERT C. FRITZ, Administrator. BOORAEM, HAMILTON, BECKETT & RANSOM, Attorneys for Administrator, 100 Broadway, New-York City.
n11-1aw6mW&my12

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SIXTY-SECOND STREET.—Supreme Court, City and County of New York.—MARY A. SIMPSON, plaintiff, against CHARLOTTE NEWWITTER and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale duly made on the 19th day of February, 1897, and entered in the above-entitled action on February 23d, 1897, I, the undersigned, the referee named therein, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on Thursday, the 18th day of March, 1897, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Philip A. Smyth, auctioneer, the premises mentioned in said interlocutory judgment and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Nineteenth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows, to wit:—Beginning at a point in the southerly side of Sixty-second Street distant one hundred and eighty feet easterly from the southeasterly corner of Third Avenue and Sixty-second Street and running from thence southerly partly through a party wall parallel with Third Avenue one hundred feet five inches to the middle of the block between Sixty-first and Sixty-second Streets, thence easterly parallel with Sixty-second Street eighteen feet nine inches, thence northerly again parallel with Third Avenue and partly through another party wall one hundred feet five inches to the southerly side of said Sixty-second Street, and thence westerly along said street eighteen feet nine inches to the point or place of beginning. Subject to covenant as to buildings and against nuisances.—Dated New York, February 23d, 1897.

JOHN C. ROBINSON, Referee.
VAN SCHAICK & NORTON, Attys. for Plff.
WILLIAM A. BOECKEL, Atty. for Defts.
f24-2aw3wW&S&mh17-18

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF New York.—THE STATE TRUST COMPANY, plaintiff, against the MINING AND DREDGING POWER COMPANY, and THOMAS G. CONDON as receiver of the Mining and Dredging Power Company, defendants.

Notice is hereby given that under and by virtue of a judgment of foreclosure and sale entered in the above entitled action in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, on January 2d, 1897, I, the undersigned, Isaac Bell Brennan, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at Ellis's Bay View Grove, at Tottenville, Staten Island, Richmond County, N. Y., on Thursday, April 1, 1897, at half-past twelve o'clock in the afternoon, in one parcel to the highest bidder, the following chattels, formerly the property of the Mining and Dredging Power Company, namely: One double dredge, known as Dredge No. 1, with hull; about 3,500 feet of 18-inch iron pipe in 25-feet sections; about 12 pieces of 18-inch india rubber suction hose; 20 pontoons, 20 feet by 7 feet by 2 feet deep; one coal scow, one yawl boat, tools and furniture. Train for Tottenville leaves New York, via Staten Island Ferry, foot of Whitehall Street, at 11 A. M., arriving at Tottenville at 12:10 P. M. Returning, trains leave Tottenville at 1:05 P. M. and 2:05 P. M. The terms of sale can be examined at the office of Messrs. Stetson, Tracy, Jennings & Russell, attorneys for The State Trust Company, mortgagee, Mills Building, 15 Broad Street, New York, at any time before the day of sale.—Dated New York, March 10, 1897.

ISAAC BELL BRENNAN, Referee.
STETSON, TRACY, JENNINGS & RUSSELL, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 15 Broad Street, New York.
Mh10-2aw3wW&Th&Mch31&Ap1

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, CITY AND County of New York.—ISAAC L. KIP, as Trustee for Adelaide B. Harris, plaintiff, against CHARLES H. LINDSLEY and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made on the 16th day of January, 1897, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 10th day of February, 1897, at 12 o'clock noon, by Richard V. Harnett & Co., auctioneers, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-second Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Eighty-fourth Street, distant one hundred and nineteen feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of 84th Street, with the westerly side of Eighth Avenue, and running thence southerly and parallel with Eighth Avenue and partly through the centre of a party wall one hundred and two feet and two inches, and thence westerly and parallel with 84th Street twenty-one feet, and running thence northerly and parallel with Eighth Avenue and partly through the centre of a party wall one hundred and two feet and two inches to the southerly side of Eighty-fourth Street, and running thence easterly along the southerly side of 84th Street twenty-one feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, January 18, 1897.

ROBERT STURGIS, Referee.
ISAAC L. MILLER, Plaintiff's Attorney, 20 Nassau Street, New York.

The foregoing sale is hereby adjourned to Wednesday, March 10th, 1897, at the same time and place.—Dated New York, February 10, 1897.

ROBERT STURGIS, Referee.
ISAAC L. MILLER, Plaintiff's Attorney, 20 Nassau Street, New York.
f11-2aw3wTu&Th&Mh10.

LEGAL SALES.

MASTER'S SALE OF RAILROAD PROPERTY.

NOTICE is hereby given that, in pursuance of a decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern Division of the Eastern Judicial District of Missouri, made and entered on the 14th day of December, 1896, in a certain cause therein pending, wherein Theodore Gilman and Ward W. Jacobs are complainants, and the Quincy, Omaha and Kansas City Railway Company is defendant, I, the undersigned, Master in Chancery of said Court, and named in said decree, will, on FRIDAY, THE 23D DAY OF APRIL, 1897, between the hours of 10 o'clock in the forenoon and four o'clock in the afternoon, at the East front door of the State Court-house on Fourth Street, between Market and Chestnut Streets, in the City of St. Louis, Missouri, offer for sale and sell at public auction to the highest and best bidder, but for a price not less than Three Hundred Thousand Dollars, the premises and properties conveyed by the defendant company by mortgage or deed of trust, dated January 2d, 1888, and described therein, and in said decree, as follows, to wit:

All and singular, the entire railroad of the said Quincy, Omaha and Kansas City Railway Company, commencing at a point on the Mississippi River, opposite the City of Quincy, in the State of Illinois, and extending to the Town of Trenton, in the County of Grundy, in the State of Missouri, whether made or to be made, acquired or to be acquired, and its franchises, equipments, property, tools, and interests, that is to say: The lands and tenements, hereditaments, fixtures, goods, and chattels of said company; its property, rights, privileges, leases, and household interests and estate of every nature and description; its rails, ties, fences, buildings, and erections; its rights of way, cars, engines, tools, and machinery; its books, books of account, papers, vouchers, receipts, and claims of every description; its offices and office furniture and fixtures; and all the property, rights, and franchises of any and every kind and description which the company now has or owns or hereafter may acquire, including all and every valuable thing and things whatsoever which said company now has or may hereafter have, make or hold in law or equity, and the rights to all tolls, rents, issues, and profits which may hereafter accrue to said company from any source whatever.

The entire premises and property included in said mortgage and decree will be offered for sale and sold as an entirety and without relief from valuation or appraisement.

Before any bid will be received the bidder must deposit with the undersigned Master, in cash or a duly certified cheque of some solvent bank or like institution satisfactory to the Master, the sum of Fifty Thousand Dollars; the deposit so received from any unsuccessful bidder will be returned to him when the property shall be struck down. The deposit so received from the successful bidder will be retained and applied by the Master as part payment of the purchase price, upon the confirmation of such sale.

No bid of less than $300,000.00 will be accepted.

Said sale, upon report thereof, will be subject to approval and confirmation by said Court or some Judge thereof; and upon confirmation and approval thereof by said Court or some Judge thereof, the purchaser shall immediately pay to said Master the additional sum of $250,000.00 in cash; and the remainder of the purchase price shall be paid either in cash or in the bonds, coupons, or scrip certificates of said defendant company, secured by said mortgage or deed of trust, taken at such valuation as shall be equivalent to a distributive share of the purchase money applicable to such bonds, coupons, or scrip certificates; provided, however, that the purchaser shall pay in cash in addition to the said sum of $300,000.00 so much as may be necessary to fully pay the principal sum of $250,000.00 and 5 per cent. interest per annum thereon from the First day of December, 1896, and the cost and expenses of said suit, and all charges and allowances made by the Court against the fund arising from such sale.

Upon confirmation of said sale and compliance by the purchaser with the terms thereof, said Master will make and deliver to him a proper deed of conveyance of said property and premises sold; and the said defendant company and the said complainants, as trustees under said mortgage or deed of trust, will also make and deliver proper deeds of conveyance of said property and premises to the said purchaser thereof.

Jurisdiction of said cause will be retained by said Court for the purpose of enforcing the terms of said decree and sale, and said sale will be made subject to the right of the Court to retake and resell said property if the purchaser shall fail to comply with all the terms of said sale and with all the orders of said Court or any Judge thereof made or to be made in said cause.

F. L. SCHOFIELD, Master in Chancery.
D. H. CHAMBERLAIN, 40 Wall St., Complainants' Solicitor.
ja19-1aw14wTu

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF MAGDALENA KUNTZ, DECEASED.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, the executor of the estate of Magdalena Kuntz, deceased, will sell at public auction, by James L. Wells, auctioneer, at the New York Real Estate Exchange Salesroom, at 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 2d day of April, 1897, at 11 o'clock A. M., all those certain lots, together with the buildings thereon erected, situate on the northeast corner of Washington Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street in the City of New York, being about 58 feet on Washington Avenue and 120 feet on One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street. ADOLPH G. HUPFEL, Executor.

GUGGENHEIMER, UNTERMYER & MARSHALL, Attorneys for Executor, 30 Broad Street, N. Y. City.

LEGAL NOTICES.

AT A SPECIAL TERM OF THE SUPREME Court of the State of New York, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the 17th day of December, 1896.—Present, Hon. Charles H. Truax, Justice.—In the matter of the application of a majority of the Board of Directors of the BAVARIAN-STAR BREWING COMPANY for the voluntary dissolution of the corporation.

Upon reading and filing the petition of Charles Heidenheimer, George M. Hard, and Isaac Danenberg, a majority of the Directors of the Bavarian-Star Brewing Company, and the schedules thereto annexed, duly verified by the petitioners, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court from the said petition and schedules that the Bavarian-Star Brewing Company is insolvent and unable to meet its obligations as the same become due and payable or to afford a reasonable security to those who may deal with it, and upon due proof of service of a copy of said petition and of this proposed order and of the order to show cause herein upon the Attorney General,

Now upon motion of Guggenheimer, Untermyer & Marshall, Attorneys for the petitioners,

It is ordered that all persons interested in the Bavarian-Star Brewing Company show cause before Wilber McBride, Esq., who is hereby appointed referee for that purpose, at his office, No. 15 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on the 29th day of March, 1897, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of that day, why the said corporation, the Bavarian-Star Brewing Company, should not be dissolved.

It is further ordered that this order be published once in each of the three weeks immediately preceding the time fixed therein for showing cause, in The New York Law Journal and The New York Times, two newspapers published in the City and County of New York.

Ent., C. H. T., J. S. C.
mh10-1aw3wW

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW York.—To all persons interested in the estate of JOSEPH N. COLLINS and FREDERICK N. COLLINS, composing the firm of J. N. Collins & Co., assigned to ALPHONSE H. ALKER, for the benefit of creditors, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear at a Special Term of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at Part I. thereof, to be held in the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the fifth day of April, 1897, at eleven o'clock A. M., there and then to show cause why a final settlement of the accounts of ALPHONSE H. ALKER, assignee of the above-named JOSEPH N. COLLINS and FREDERICK N. COLLINS, composing the firm of J. N. COLLINS & CO., insolvent debtors, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, then to attend the final settlement of the assignee's account.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto caused the seal of the said Supreme Court of the State of New York to be hereunto [Seal.] affixed. Witness, Hon. Charles H. Van Brunt, Presiding Justice of said court, this 16th day of February, 1897.

HENRY D. PURROY, Clerk.
CHARLES E. LYDECKER, Attorney for Assignee. f17-1aw6wW&mh31

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

LEGAL NOTICES.

AT A SPECIAL TERM OF THE SUPREME Court of the State of New York, Part II., held at the Chambers thereof, in the County Court House in the City of New York, on the 15th day of December, 1896—Present, Hon. Roger A. Pryor, Justice.—In the matter of the application of the GEORGE A. SCHASTEY AND SONS' MANUFACTURING COMPANY for a voluntary dissolution.

It appearing to the court by the annexed petition of George A. Schastey, Otto L. Schastey, and William E. Schastey, all of the Directors of the said George A. Schastey and Sons' Manufacturing Company, that the stock, effects, and other property thereof are not sufficient to pay all the just demands for which it is liable or to afford a reasonable security for those who deal with it, and it appearing that it will be beneficial to the interest of the stockholders of the said corporation that the corporation should be dissolved, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the corporation is insolvent and a temporary receiver of its property should be appointed, and that the petitioners pray for a final order dissolving the corporation prescribed by Title XI. of Chapter

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—In Old Kentucky—8:15. Matinée.
AMERICAN—At Piney Ridge—8:15.
BIJOU—Courted Into Court—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
BROADWAY—El Capitan—8:15.
CASINO—La Falote—8:15.
DALY'S—The Geisha—8:15. Matinée—2:00. 11:00 A. M.—Stoddard Lecture.
EDEN MUSEE—Cinematograph — Concert—Waxworks—Day and Evening.
EMPIRE—Under the Red Robe—8:20. Matinée—2:15.
FIFTH AVENUE—Tess of the D'Urbervilles—8:15.
FOURTEENTH STREET — Sweet Inniscarra — 8:15. Matinée.
GARDEN—Heartsease—8:20.
GARRICK—Never Again—8:20.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Jim the Penman—8:00. Matinée.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—The Lady Slavey—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The Girl from Paris—8:15. Matinée.
HOYT'S—My Friend from India—8:20.
IRVING PLACE—Countess Gucki—8:15.
KNICKERBOCKER—Spiritisme—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:00.
LYCEUM—The Mayflower—8:15.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—The Flying Dutchman—8:00.
MURRAY HILL—The Star Gazer—8:00.
OLYMPIA—Music Hall—Vaudeville—8:15. Winter Garden—11:00.
WALLACK'S—For Bonnie Prince Charlie—8:15.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 11.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 10, 1897.

NOW FOR ARBITRATION.

There is now no obstacle to the general arbitration treaty with Great Britain that public opinion, fully expressed, cannot overcome. The President has declared for it with a sincerity and force that leave no room for doubt that all his influence will be used for the treaty.

The intense and general feeling both in this country and in England in support of this noble and beneficent agreement was shown when the Senate failed to act upon it. Not only in the great English-speaking nations, but among humane and intelligent people throughout the civilized world, the treaty was hailed with joy, and the check it received was greeted with surprised and indignant protest.

It is now the duty of all Americans to concentrate on the Senate the utmost force of the National sentiment. This is the purpose of the meeting to-morrow evening. It should be fully carried out. The meeting should be made an effective, an imposing demonstration!

MUST NOT BE "JAMMED."

The Bar Association of this city has added its voice to the general protest against forcing through the Greater New York charter in its present defective form. Its action is the result of an examination of the commission's final draft, as careful and thorough as time would permit, by a committee of nine well-known members of the bar.

So far as the general framework of municipal government is concerned, this committee has found the same fault with the charter that has been found by every well-informed and disinterested critic, however favorable to the general plan of consolidation. Nobody of prominence, outside the membership of the Charter Commission, has yet been found to defend the proposed Municipal Assembly; but the Bar Association committee is the first to lay special stress upon the fact that it will not possess the power which should belong to such a body if it were properly constituted. It finds as much fault as the other critics with its large membership and its division into two chambers, but it points out that its power, "so far as positive constructive action is concerned, is very meagre." It says what is perfectly true, that grants of power are apparently conferred by certain sections "only to be curtailed and restricted or altogether destroyed by later provisions," and points out that "by far the larger portion of all local legislation as to matters of importance is to be transacted or controlled, not by the Assembly, but by heads of some twenty departments, who are appointees of the Mayor."

The fact is, as we have heretofore shown, that the power of the proposed Municipal Assembly is scarcely greater than that of the present Board of Aldermen of this city, and in some respects it is not so great. The committee thinks, however, that it has considerable power of obstruction, but it seems to us that this would be effective only in causing vexatious delays. The fact seems to be that the commission devised this body mainly as a sop to the small politicians, to provide them with places of some little honor and emolument and secure their support for the charter. We agree with the committee of the Bar Association that it should be properly constituted and then vested with substantial powers of regulation and control in municipal affairs, as a substitute for the constant intervention of legislation by the State, which will not be prevented by the proposed scheme.

The report deals with the four-headed "bi-partisan" Police Board much as it has been dealt with by other critics of the charter, and declares that it has been shown to be "one of the worst systems that can be devised," producing inefficiency, lack of direct responsibility, and "notorious scandals." The committee exposes the shallow pretense that the Constitution requires a bi-partisan board if the Bureau of Election is retained under its control, while it expresses the opinion that that bureau "should not be under the control of the Police Department."

But the peculiar value of this report of a committee of lawyers lies in the discovery of faults in the general body of statutory provisions relating to the City Government which are not so apparent to the lay mind. Some of these relate to the complications of the county governments and the jurisdiction of the municipal court, but one of the most palpably pernicious is a hasty re-enactment, or partial re-enactment, of existing law with an extended application, and a partial or uncertain repeal of existing statutes, which is sure to lead to much doubt and confusion. The committee well says that the charter should have been confined to "the grant of the authority not designed to be extended to the locality; and for the rest the locality should be left with full power to manage its domestic concerns and shape its own ordinances." In other words, clear and distinct provision should have been made for the form and methods of administrative agencies, while a local body should have been vested with the power gradually to supersede the enactments of the Legislature regulating local affairs.

It is evident that the re-enactment, revision, and readjustment of existing statutory provisions have been hastily and crudely done, and this fact, added to the serious defects in the administrative features of the charter, gives emphasis to the demand of the Bar Association that "ample opportunity be given for thorough revision, simplification, and reduction in volume of the proposed charter," and that the period at which consolidation shall take effect be postponed to admit of perfecting the draft of the commission.

The committee, after speaking of the burden which would be imposed upon the present City of New York to secure the future benefits of consolidation, says that those who appreciate this "would readily submit to the burden to be imposed upon them and rejoice to abandon their opposition if they saw that the opportunity thus afforded to bestow on three millions of contiguous and mostly urban populations the unspeakable blessings of a simple, clear, orderly, efficient, and permanent local government had been well improved." But, it adds, "this hope must now, should the present bill be enacted, be abandoned."

There is no doubt at all that the defects of the charter as prepared by the commission, the disregard of the wishes of the people concerned exhibited in the manner of preparing it, and the disposition shown to crowd it through regardless of criticism and protest, have had the effect of awakening a strong aversion to the whole scheme of consolidation among the most intelligent and influential citizens of New York. It is certain that an obstinate persistence in "jamming" the charter through in its present objectionable form will have a disastrous effect upon the party responsible for the action of the present Legislature.

THE TRUST REPORT.

The report of the majority of the Lexow Trust Committee is unexpectedly moderate and lucid. There is almost no eloquence in it, and the vibration of the wheels of the car of Juggernaut is imperceptible. The obscure and difficult features of the situation are set forth with surprising candor, and the possibility that radical legislation may produce complex, unforeseen, and disastrous effects is clearly recognized. Either the raging inquisitor of the committee has turned the preparation of the report over to other hands, or the Power to which he is amenable has put on the brakes, or, face to face with the facts brought out in his inquiry, he has come to see that the task he entered on is not so simple or easy as he had thought.

The two points on which the majority report lays most stress are the alleged reduction in price and the large capitalization, with consequent stock speculation, that have followed concentration or combination. As to the first, the committee say that while in some cases there has been a decided fall in price, in others there has been none, but a rise, and that where the price has fallen it is not shown that the fall corresponds to the decline in the cost of raw material. That is a legitimate criticism, and while it is not clearly sustained by the testimony, it is by no means without support. And if, with greater economy in production, the consumer does not get a proportionate advantage, the main contention of those who hold that combinations are not only inevitable, but in themselves good, falls to the ground.

The second point—increased capitalization, with stock speculation—is also one that cannot be ignored. The theory that large issues of stock many times the capital of the concentrated concerns and based on the estimated earning capacity under concentration are made for the benevolent purpose of distributing the advantages of the operation among a large number of persons is pleasing but thin. It hardly convinces any who do not hold the coveted stock. While the problem of stock "watering" is not confined to Trusts, its presence undoubtedly complicates the question of how to deal with Trusts.

When it comes to the matter of "remedies," the committee practically confess themselves stumped. They confine themselves to the presentation of a single bill, which is not very important for good or evil. It gives the Attorney General authority to subpoena witnesses and require books and papers when he deems it necessary in order to detect violation of the law through the restraint of trade. But this he can do only with the approval of a "Justice of the proper courts." A witness "shall not be excused from answering any questions" "on the ground that it may convict him of a crime," and on the other hand any witness "shall be granted absolute immunity from prosecution." There are possibilities here of some "deals," but on the whole the bill seems due to the feeling that something must be proposed. It is something, but not much.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.

THE TIMES receives a large number of letters commending it for refusing to publish vicious and sensational matter. We reprint below an extract from one of these letters because of the evidence it contains that the recent movement of protest against contaminating newspapers is taking a direction not hitherto generally foreseen:

"In these days of flippancy and sensationalism I feel that it is worth a great deal to a community to have a morning paper that is clean and dignified and at the same time conservative and able. It seems to me beyond all question that THE TIMES will gradually win widespread public recognition and patronage.

"I hope to be able to increase our advertising with you in the early future."

This letter comes from one of the largest advertisers in New York City. It is significant of the rapid growth of public sentiment and conviction in regard to newspapers. At first there is a moral revolt against the unclean and sensational examples of the "new journalism." Men and women condemn them and exclude them from their households. Then the feeling of repugnance spreads from individuals to organized bodies. Libraries, clubs, and reading rooms place the "new journals" under their ban. Inevitably the next step is one involving business patronage. Advertisers begin to inquire whether newspapers which have lost or are in process of losing their respectable readers, their readers who have the means to purchase goods, are any longer valuable mediums for their announcements. They begin to see clearly that the newspapers that have and hold the attention of intelligent and respectable men and women possess the highest value for the advertiser.

One reader who examines his paper with intelligent attention that overlooks nothing in its contents is worth more to the merchant whose advertisement appears in that paper than 300 boys who buy the other kind of newspaper merely to read about a prizefight.

GREECE AND EUROPE.

Greece has undoubtedly achieved "a diplomatic triumph." She has achieved it in the only way in which such a triumph is worth winning or durable—by a clear showing that she has right on her side. In a sense it is mere madness for her to defy "the concert of Europe," and yet her failure to respond to the demand for the evacuation of Crete is in effect a defiance. But she not only softens the force of her virtual refusal by the courtesy and the reasonableness of the tone she takes. She shows that if the powers force her from her position, which she is not so foolish as to deny that they have ample power to do, the powers will be acting as the representatives of barbarism and she as the sole representative of civilization. All Europe, all official Europe, is against her; but she is in the right and all Europe is in the wrong.

What will the result be? Will the powers have the hardihood to force, not only the abandonment of the Cretan coasts by the Greek Navy, in which Greece acquiesces for the reason that her place as a policeman will be taken by the powers, but the evacuation of the interior by the Greek Army, in which Greece does not acquiesce for the reason that here there is nobody to take her place? For her to evacuate the island before the Turks evacuate it, she urges upon the powers, would be to abandon the Cretan population to Turkish tyranny, sharpened by the recent resistance of its victims. She does in effect offer to transfer to the powers the control of the force she maintains in Crete, so as to make sure that this force is used simply for the maintenance of order, and not for the aggrandizement of Greece. If the powers refuse that offer, will not the powers present themselves to mankind no longer as the passive allies of Turkish tyranny, as in Armenia, but as its active promoters?

The skillfulness of the Greek reply lies very largely in the fact that, while it is not at all in form, it is almost altogether in substance an appeal to the public opinion of Europe from the official misrepresentatives of that opinion. It establishes a nucleus upon which the sentiment of antipathy to the barbarous tyranny of Turkey and sympathy with the chivalrous behavior of Greece herself may crystallize into political organization. Nothing more than such a nucleus is needed. The public of every European nation which can be said to have a public is already with Greece and against its own respective Government. France is as much wrought up as England. The meetings of students at Lyons, Marseilles, Lille, Montpellier, and Amiens show what French sentiment is. In the Government itself M. HANOTAUX is believed to be alone in insisting that it shall resist the demands of the nation. The Premier has very naturally and properly joined him in deprecating the discussion, which the majority of the Chamber prudently voted to postpone. For a discussion must result in the expression of the real sentiment of the French people, and such an expression would endanger the "entente" with Russia without providing any substitute for it. A readjustment of alliances and treaties seems to be imminent, but nobody, except perhaps the German Kaiser, is anxious to precipitate it. But that it would be precipitated by an attempt of all Europe to punish Greece for putting into action the sentiment of all Europe is not to be doubted.

NOT THE RIGHT REMEDY.

Neither the howling of Tammany, which attributes to the present Police Department the iniquities of that which preceded it, nor the scheming of PLATT to attach the police system of the metropolitan area to his State machine should be permitted to obscure the actual issue which has been raised in the Mulberry Street Headquarters.

The whole trouble there is due to a pernicious law and is the natural offspring of the four-headed bi-partisan Police Commission, in spite of the unusual ability and integrity of purpose of the individual members. It is not necessary to our present purpose to make any exception, for the more capable and honest the Commissioners the more hopeless do their disagreements become. Conscientious men do not give up their convictions and cannot easily compromise.

In spite of unfortunate disagreements the administration of the Police Department shines in contrast with that under which machine politicians of opposing parties acted in the harmony of corruption; and what the disagreements show is the incurable viciousness of the present system. The remedy is not the proposed outrage upon home rule and the creation of a State commission, but the substitution of a single head for the present board. If this is too radical a cure for our legislators, they have only to give the Mayor the same power of removal to be exercised at any time which was given to him early in his term to be exercised within six months of its beginning.

With this power the Mayor could speedily bring harmony out of discord. With so simple a remedy at hand, there is no excuse for that proposed by the Republican politicians, which would be worse than the disease.

Every truly tender heart must bleed for the young man from Ohio whose sad case was related in yesterday's TIMES. This was the man who "came on" for the Chiefship of the Washington police and was greeted by the President with an unfeeling inquiry when he was going back. There is no doubt that a large part of the unemployed population of Ohio has been expecting to browse upon public office for the next quadrennium. President CLEVELAND'S extension of the classified service was deeply felt in the Buckeye State. More than one Ohio Congressman has made an exhibition of himself in the act of publicly gnawing that file. But Ohio could have borne it if its own candidate had not perfidiously shown as President that he had meant what he said about civil service reform. Now there is much sorrow among Ohioans who were active in the late campaign. Most of them, we trust, will resume the paths of virtuous and private industry. But some will undoubtedly undergo deep and lasting disgust. ABE GRUBER would do a tremendous business just now if he sent a trusty recruiting Sergeant to Ohio with a subscription list of the Progressive Civil Service Reform Association.

Ever since HOGARTH English art has abounded, and ever since SHAKESPEARE English literature has abounded, with the unhappy fate of strolling players. This trite theme has for some years been worn still more threadbare by the American humorist, to whom "one-night stands," "barn-storming," and walking home on the ties often furnish sustenance when other resources fail. But these disasters commonly befall in hamlets. We little expected to find one of them happening in the proud City of Chicago and to an Italian opera company. Yet so it seems it has been with what may be called Mr. GRAU'S Auditorium-storming troupe. This has actually been stranded in the American metropolis, and a collection has been taken up to enable its members to remain in Chicago until the end of the announced season and then to regain New York. Considering that the opera had everything but a galaxy of stars of the first magnitude and that its orchestra in particular was the orchestra which is the chief musical boast of Chicago, it is not to be wondered at that certain of its own critics should be denouncing Chicago as incapable of artistic appreciation. But it does not follow that Chicago is for all purposes a "one-night stand." When Mr. GRAU revisits Chicago let him engage a powerful vaudeville company to enable him to afford the luxury of giving grand opera at his own expense, and all may yet be well.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Thirteen American cities have now experimented with the system of vacant lot farming which the eccentric Mayor of Detroit invented three years ago as a means of helping destitute citizens to help themselves. The cities are, besides Detroit, New York, Buffalo, Seattle, St. Louis, Toledo, Boston, Brooklyn, Cincinnati, Duluth, East Orange, St. Paul, and Minneapolis, and in every one of them enough of benefit has been derived from the innovation to warrant a continuation of it. Next Summer it is believed that the plan will be adopted in many other places. Its chief advantages are that it gives a ready means of distinguishing the worthy poor who are willing to work from those to whom any form of industry is distasteful, and that it is a form of charity which tends little or not at all toward pauperizing those to whom it is extended.

—Denver has had its attention distracted for a moment from the windstorm now raging in Carson City by an event almost as important that has taken place at home. This is nothing less than the untimely demise of an ostrich which one of Denver's prominent citizens had trained to trot in harness, and which had developed such amazing speed that the bird's owner was making arrangements to exhibit its prowess next Summer at all the prominent race meetings. The ostrich died as the result of trying to prove that it could digest the ornamented and inscribed buttons which are given away with certain brands of cigarettes. He had already shown the power to dispose of all the other kinds of bric-à-brac known to Denver collectors, but these buttons, with their appended brass pins set at an inconvenient angle, so surprised and bewildered the creature's internal apparatus that it was forced to confess itself beaten and died of humiliation a few days later. The bereaved owner alternately weeps his departed companion and laments the loss of his prospective profits. Just to distract his mind from these emotions he has brought suit for $10,000 against the men who tempted the too ambitious bird with this innutritious diet of buttons.

—With such a considerable degree of success are the commoner rules of syntax observed in Tammany Hall's critical estimate of a city administration which shows—in spots—a tendency toward reform, and so adroitly does the essay in which its views are expressed combine the peculiarities of a philippic and a jeremiad, that there will be much public curiosity as to what member of the organization drew up this interesting effusion. Of course, in happier days there were dozens and dozens of Tammany men whose literary ability rose above the making of an X on any document requiring such ornamentation, and at least a few who could drive a noun and a verb tandem without getting them tangled in the traces; but most people supposed that time had passed forever, and it is therefore almost painfully surprising to discover that from the Fourteenth Street Home for Aged and Indigent Left-Overs there can still come an appeal for sympathy so well composed that, its statements of alleged facts aside, one can read it both easily and safely. There may be a hint as to the author's identity in his use of the peculiar word "abuseful." The dictionaries recognize the existence of this adjective, but they do it with obvious reluctance, and it is more than probable that every one of the few instances in which it has been employed was a case of out-and-out invention. If, therefore, there is in Tammany Hall a man who is known frequently to find the accredited English vocabulary inadequate for the expression of lamentation and invective, then that is the man who wrote this manifesto. He must be an interesting character and ought to be led gently out of obscurity so folks can have a look at him.

PERSONAL.

—A man who is described as "formerly prominent as an attorney and politician," but whose name, unfortunately, is not revealed, went to a hotel at Richmond, Ind., one day last week, and, entering the dining room, asked for a table with three chairs. His wife and a stepdaughter, both long since dead, he said, were to be his spirit guests at the meal. The three chairs were accordingly arranged, and the man sat down and apparently enjoyed the repast with his family. He entered into conversation with the ladies by writing, he holding the pen and some mysterious power, so he claimed, guiding the point and indicating the expressions of his companions. All this was done with the seriousness that is often a characteristic of those who are victims of delusional mania, but it was noted that the unfortunate man did not carry his folly to the point of ordering and paying for food to be consumed by his imaginary guests. Appreciation of the value of money lingers long in the rural mind, no matter what other deteriorations it may undergo.

—Col. INGERSOLL modestly puts away the glory that might have been his had he admitted the truth of the dispatch which credited him with severely and effectively pummeling an enterprising citizen of Chicago who wanted money, not heresy, from MOSES'S stalwart foe. Instead of "standing by" the pleasing yarn, the Colonel says that no incident even faintly like the fierce encounter described has taken place. The journey from his hotel to the theatre where he lectured was as nearly pleasant as a walk through the streets of Chicago can ever be to one accustomed to the higher civilization which prevails in the East, and he was not even accosted, much less assaulted, by any evil-disposed person. Col. INGERSOLL'S manager—it is interesting to learn that he has one—confirms this statement, but shows the proper professional spirit by saying that perhaps the vagrom man was knocked down by somebody made up to resemble the Colonel and who took this means to bring the preacher of doubt into disrepute as an enemy of the poor—thugs and others. This theory is rather pervious, but it gives the reporter a chance to escape conviction of mendacity, and at the same time causes talk about the lecturer. It must, therefore, be regarded as decidedly able from the managerial point of view.

—More and more vehemently does the Mother Goose controversy rage at Boston as the days go on. So fierce are the epithets which those engaged in it are now exchanging that, were they residents of any other city, they would long ago have been put under heavy bonds to keep the peace. Most excited of all those who have joined the fray are Mr. JOHN ELIOT, whose impassioned defense of the relative charged with inventing the Mother Goose myth has already been quoted in this column, and Mr. W. H. WHITMORE. The latter gentleman is in such deadly terror lest Boston may be charged with claiming any literary glory which does not belong to her that he issues daily bulletins, strenuously denying that the old lady who sleeps in the Granary Burying Ground did, could, would, or should know anything about the famous "melodies," and not less strenuously asserting that the JOHN FLINT ELIOT of 1800 was a base and dangerous enemy of the city's dignity and reputation, one in whom the truth was not, but only vain imaginings that have moved the folk-lorists of England to contemptuous laughter. The Boston papers, it pains us to notice, throw no oil on these troubled waters, but incite now one and now the other faction to new displays of rage by intimating that perhaps the question is not the most important in the world. "I regret exceedingly," writes Mr. WHITMORE to the editor of The Transcript, "that you prefer to treat this matter jocosely. In my view, Boston is disgraced by the repetition of these fables, which lead strangers to think we are in earnest. Every English writer ridicules the story, and asks if we can be serious." Just think of it! English writers are asking if Bostonians can be serious! As it happens, Mr. WHITMORE backs up all his assertions about the poems with convincing proof, while his antagonists rely mainly or entirely on "the beauty of the legend." It is no wonder that his irritation over the obstinacy of his foes sometimes leads him into the use of language which elsewhere would end in a pulling of noses or a trip to the field of honor.

CURRENT NOTES.

The Montana House of Representatives passed an extreme anti-gambling bill by the large vote of 56 yeas to 11 nays. But a fierce fight was made by its opponents before they went down under overwhelming numbers.

* * *

Mayor Todd of Louisville, Ky., has vetoed the anti-high-hat ordinance passed by the City Council, on the ground that it was unconstitutional, besides being an encroachment upon personal rights. He intimated that he would approve a bill designed to effect the same purposes, but deprived of the objectionable features of this one. The vetoed bill imposed a fine upon the proprietors and managers of licensed theatres for permitting any person in the audience to wear a hat or bonnet during a performance.

* * *

A two years' controversy in Philadelphia over the payment of $10,000 for copies of the Century Dictionary supplied to the Board of Education for use in the public schools has ended in a triumph for the publishers, a judgment being given to the plaintiff by agreement of the parties for $10,450.

* * *

The Committee on Federal Relations in the Massachusetts House of Representatives has unanimously reported in favor of a resolve condemning the proposition to establish a civil service pension list for the employes of the National Government.

* * *

The Trustees of the University of Pennsylvania have asked the State to appropriate one million dollars for its use, saying that, owing to the great increase in the number of its students, those from Pennsylvania alone numbering more than 2,000, the university needs the help of the Legislature. The Trustees have recently raised $1,000,000, and they promise to raise another million for the institution if the Legislature complies with their request.

* * *

The failure of the Oregon Legislature to organize and pass appropriation bills has left many of the public institutions in a sad plight. The State prison authorities pathetically say that they have not money enough to buy postage stamps for the convicts' limited correspondence or to furnish the discharged ones the customary $5 on leaving.

* * *

The Republicans of Kentucky are reported to be entertaining the idea that the approaching special session of the Legislature will be merely a continuance of the regular session, and that they can proceed to the election of a United States Senator on the first day of assembling, not waiting till the second Tuesday, as provided by the Federal statute for the regular meeting.

* * *

Dr. William Pepper, who was long Provost of the University of Pennsylvania, will celebrate on Friday of this week the thirty-third anniversary of his entrance into the medical profession. He will give an informal reception at his home in the evening to his professional friends and the active and alumni members of the Pepper Medical Society of the university.

* * *

The School Committee of Providence, R. I., has petitioned the City Council to erect six buildings for primary schools in that city, and to enlarge the Manual Training High School, the whole involving an expenditure of at least $300,000.

* * *

The Portland (Oregon) Library Association has banished The San Francisco Examiner from its reading room as a too sensational exponent of "new journalism" to be fit for the perusal of its patrons, who are mainly young men and women. Similar action was taken some time ago against The World of this city on the same grounds.

* * *

United States Senator Samuel D. McEnery of Louisiana is credited with having recently declared that he is "a Sam Randall Democrat, always has been, and always will be." The people of his State, he added, have known his views for many years, and in the speech he made to the Democratic caucus before his late election to the Senate he left no ground for doubt as to his attitude on the tariff. The tariff, he thinks, should be taken out of politics, being a purely economic question, and having no place in partisan discussion.

WHAT THE PAPERS SAY.

The Furnaces Glowing.

From The Chattanooga (Tenn.) Times.

Several furnaces have been lighted recently in the South as well as in the Middle States. If that doesn't indicate that things are brightening up, what does it show?

The Senate.

From The Louisville Courier-Journal.

It will take more than a lecture to reform the Senate. Mr. Hobart doubtless means well, but he has assumed a herculean task when he undertakes to guide the deliberations of the Senate. If he fail nobody will be surprised.

Paroled Convicts.

From The Sacramento (Cal.) Record-Union.

Idaho now swings into line with four other States by the adoption of the convict parole system. Yet less than twelve years ago the bare suggestion of such a thing as paroling a convict was hooted at, and the proponents were laughed down.

The Senate and the Tariff.

From The Chicago Inter Ocean.

The new Senate has more Republicans than Democrats, but not a clear majority. The country need not fear, however, that the passage of a new tariff bill, one combining revenue and protection, will be prevented by a combination of Democrats, Populists, and free-silver Republicans.

Negroes in Southern Cars.

From The Charleston (S. C.) News and Courier.

In every city in the State we ride in the small street cars with our colored fellow-citizens, and nobody is the worse for it, so far as we know. In our experience in railway travel in the State no colored passenger has ever made himself offensive in any degree or way to his fellow-passengers, and if he had he could and would very readily have been subjected to corrective measures.

The Owner of a Railroad.

From The Waterbury (Conn.) Republican.

Former Judge A. Heaton Robertson of New Haven (whose name is parted in the middle just as some of the freight trains used to be while climbing up the heavy grades in the Cheshire country) is the only man in Connecticut who owns a railroad, and the road which he owns is the only railroad in the State that resembles the law against profanity, in that it is inoperative. growing.

A Deliberative Body.

From The Savannah (Ga.) News.

It is noticed that the new Vice President refers to the Senate as the "most distinguished of the legislative bodies in the world," and not as "the most august deliberative body in the world." What will the Senate say to Mr. Hobart about that? It cannot afford to let him remain in ignorance of the fact that the House is a legislative body, while the Senate, in contradistinction, is a deliberative body. Senatorial courtesy demands that something shall be done in the matter.

No Lesson Notes More Valuable.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

Allow me to express my most hearty commendation of the Sunday school lessons published in your Saturday edition. I have not the pleasure of knowing Mr. Whitney, but his notes impress me as being in line with the general excellence of your paper. I trust that such evidences of the appreciation of your readers will reach you as will encourage you in the continued publications of these lessons.

As a veteran teacher and superintendent, permit me to express the belief that there are no notes published which are more valuable. WILLIAM N. CLARK.
170 William Street, New York City, March 9, 1897.

POVERTY, PRESENT AND PAST.

Charity Workers on the Amount of Destitution in New York.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

At the last meeting of the Conference of Charities of the City of New York, composed of active members of many of the leading philanthropic agencies of the city, there was a comparison of experiences as to the amount of destitution in this city during the present Winter, as compared with former years. Representatives of six societies, not all of them relief-giving, but all of them having special facilities for knowing the conditions of life among the poor, prepared in advance a brief statement of their experiences in this and in former years.

It was discovered that there was a remarkable unanimity of opinion as to the main features of the present situation, and at the close of the meeting the conference, believing that the matter under discussion was of interest to every New Yorker, asked the speakers to unite in a communication to the press. The points upon which there was unanimity were:

1. The amount of destitution during the present Winter has been somewhat greater than at the corresponding period of '96 or '95, but not so great as in '94. Neither the number of applicants for relief, nor the amounts distributed by relief giving agencies, shows any material increase over that of either of the two preceding Winters.

2. Among the applicants for relief there is a larger proportion of families who have been heretofore self-supporting than at any previous time for many years. Families that had savings bank accounts which, with some earnings, carried them through two or three years of hard times, are now resourceless. These people need most of all work, and if work cannot be provided, adequate relief. The indiscriminate and public distribution of food does not relieve this, the only class whose needs are now emergent, and the extension of free shelters only attracts the chronic and floating vagrants to receive what is intended for those who have struggled bravely to support themselves.

3. Existing agencies and methods for the distribution of relief to poor people at their homes are, if properly supported, adequate to meet the need, so far as it can be met by the distribution of relief.

4. The problem of providing or securing work for worthy, able-bodied heads of families, on any adequate scale, is as yet unsolved. Every citizen who desires to contribute to the relief of existing distress can do so in no more effective way than by providing employment, even though it be temporary, for heads of families.

5. The provisions for the care of convalescents and of respectable aged persons, whose children are unable to provide for them, are inadequate.

6. Much future distress may be prevented by protecting the poor from the exorbitant charges made by many insurance and instalment payment companies, by the thorough enforcement of sanitary regulations, by the protection of food supplies, and by a thoroughly impartial and efficient enforcement of all the laws, ordinances, and regulations that have been passed for the protection and benefit of those who are least able to protect and help themselves.

The undersigned speak as individuals, but in the light of their experience in the societies with which they are connected:

ABRAM S. HEWITT,
Chairman of the Conference.
HOMER FOLKS,
Secretary of the Conference.
THOMAS M. MULRY,
of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul.
N. S. ROSENAU,
of the United Hebrew Charities.
EDWARD T. DEVINE,
of the Charity Organization Society.
W. H. TOLMAN,
of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor.
JAMES B. REYNOLDS,
of the University Settlement Society.
A. F. SCHAEFFLER,
of the City Mission and Tract Society.
New York, March 9, 1897.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The following report of a special committee of our board, which I am inclosing, may be an item of news of sufficient interest for you and your readers. Trusting that it will commend itself to your best judgment, I am, Very truly yours.
WILLIAM H. TOLMAN, General Agent.
105 East Twenty-second Street, New York, March 8, 1897.

The New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor having, through a committee of its Board of Managers, visited, on the 16th day of this month, the depot at Grand and Willett Streets, conducted as a relief bureau by The New York Journal, and having investigated the system of relief there practiced, is constrained to disapprove the methods of distributing food and clothing, for the reason that practically no investigation is made as to the actual destitution of those who apply for food, and that insufficient knowledge exists as to the situation or needs of those to whom clothing is given.

This association considers indiscriminate almsgiving (however well-intentioned) an injury, not a benefit, to the poor, and therefore deems it its duty to advise the charitably disposed to refrain from subscribing to this or any other system of relief which is unwilling, or unable, to discriminate between those who should be assisted and those who should not.

R. Fulton Cutting, Spencer Trask,
Henry E. Crampton, Scott Foster,
William Jones, T. B. Woolsey,
George Calder, William E. Bond,
T. Franklin Smith, Pierre Jay,
James A. Scrymser, Andrew Mills,
Constant A. Andrews, William W. Hoppin,
George Blagden, John B. Devins,
Edward Cooper, J. G. Phelps Stokes,
De Witt J. Seligman, L. E. Opdyke.
Robert S. Minturn,
New York, Feb. 27, 1897.

The above is fully approved.
The United Hebrew Charities of the City of New York.
NATHANIEL S. ROSENAU
New York, March 2, 1897.

TALKING IN THEIR SLEEP.

Edith M. Thomas in Boston Journal

"You think I am dead,"
The apple tree said,
"Because I have never a leaf to show.
Because I stoop
And my branches droop,
And the dull, gray mosses over me grow!
But I'm alive in trunk and shoot;
The buds of next May
I fold away,
But I pity the withered grass at my root."

"You think I am dead,"
The quick grass said,
"Because I have parted with stem and blade!
But under the ground
I am safe and sound,
With the snow's thick blanket over me laid.
I'm all alive and ready to shoot,
Should the Spring of the year
Come dancing here;
But I pity the flower without branch or root."

"You think I am dead,"
A soft voice said,
"Because not a branch or root I own!
I never have died,
But close I hide
In a plumy seed that the wind has sown.
Patient I wait through the long Winter hours;
You will see me again—
I shall laugh at you then
Out of the eyes of a hundred flowers."

THE TROUBLES IN BRAZIL

Excitement Over the Death of Col. Caesar and His Soldiers Somewhat Abated.

ATTACK ON THE NEWSPAPERS.

Caused by the Belief that the Monarchists Were Assisting the Mob in Bahia—Troops Sent to the Scene of the Disturbance.

RIO DE JANEIRO, March 9.—The excitement occasioned here by the receipt of the news yesterday of the defeat and death of Col. Moreira Caesar and 200 of his soldiers by a band of fanatics under Conselheiro at Carudas, in the State of Bahia, on March 3, has somewhat abated, though the streets are still filled with people, who only need a determined leader to incite them to renewed disorder.

The attack upon the offices of three Monarchist newspapers at Sao Paulo and one in this city, all of which were wrecked and pillaged, and afterward set on fire, was caused by the belief of the mobs that the Monarchists were assisting Conselheiro. Col. Gantil Castra, director of the Monarchist newspapers Gazeta da Tarde and Libertade, whose offices were looted and burned, has been assassinated, and Viscount Curapreto, a prominent Monarchist, was also attacked, but escaped with slight injuries. The offices of newspapers of Monarchist opinions are being guarded by troops.

A regiment of artillery has been sent to Bahia.

FIGHT OVER THE PANAMA CANAL

Military Authorities Called On to Quell the Disturbance.

COLON, Colombia, March 9.—A serious dispute occurred to-day among the Jamaicans employed as laborers on the Culebra section of the Panama Canal and some other of the canal employes. The men finally became engaged in a fight which the police were unable to quell.

The military authorities were called upon for assistance, and a detachment of troops was sent to the scene of the disturbance. Their presence had the effect of restoring order. During the fighting three of the laborers were killed and several wounded. An inquiry into the affair is being held by the British Consul.

The Jamaicans are dissatisfied with the conditions under which they work, and numbers of them are applying to be sent back to their homes.

Captured by the French.

LONDON, March 9.—A dispatch from Brass, West Coast of Africa, says that the news recently received there of the occupation of the town of Boussa by a French force of 400 men, commanded by white officers, is confirmed. This incursion into territory long recognized as being within the British sphere is resented by the officials of the British Niger Company, who are considering the question of forcibly expelling the intruders.

The War in the Philippines.

MADRID, March 9.—A dispatch received here from Manila confirms the report of the capture of the town of Salibran, in the Philippine Islands, by the Government troops. Gen. Zaballa of the Spanish forces was killed while leading the attack upon the insurgents' position. The Spanish lost ten killed and thirty wounded, and the insurgents had seventy-six killed.

Prince Bismarck Seriously Ill.

LONDON, March 9.—A dispatch from Berlin says that Prince Bismarck is suffering from an attack of neuralgia so serious as to prevent him from either sleeping or talking.

A Heavy Tax on Drummers.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—Norway has just followed Sweden's example and placed a tax of $26.80 per month on commercial travelers, with a maximum penalty of $134 for failure to procure the required certificate.

Foreign Notes of Interest.

LONDON, March 9.—The British schooner Neva, Capt. Richards, which sailed from Swansea Feb. 14, for St. John's, N. F., was abandoned at sea March 6, in a sinking condition. Her crew was taken off.

LONDON, March 9.—Hon. George A. Kirkpatrick, Lieutenant Governor of Ontario, who, a short time ago, underwent an operation in a hospital here, was able to go out to-day for the first time since his entrance into the hospital. He took a short drive this afternoon and hopes to be able to go to Brighton on Saturday to spend a few weeks in regaining his strength.

MR. MILLINGTON IS FOUND.

The Newark Minister Now at His Father's Home in Keeseville, N. Y.

NEWARK, N. J., March 9.—The Rev. E. I. Oldknow Millington, pastor of the Fairmount Baptist Church, who disappeared a week ago, has been located at the home of his father, the Rev. W. E. Millington, in Keeseville, N. Y.

He arrived at his father's home last night from Montreal. He says he knows nothing of what happened him after he left home until he found himself in Montreal penniless and starving. His father believes he is deranged.

Mrs. Dorothy Dickerson, who disappeared the same day that Mr. Millington left the city, returned to-day. She says she has been in Chicago, and denies that she went away with Mr. Millington. Referring to yesterday's report that a letter had been received from her written in Montreal, she says she never was in Montreal in all her life.

A QUESTION OF CONSTRUCTION

On Which Depends the Title to California Lands.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 9.—The ownership of $17,000,000 worth of land in California depends upon the legal construction of the word "brought." The act of Congress approved March 3, 1891, provides that no suit shall be "brought" by the United States to vacate or annul any patent to public lands issued before the date mentioned, except within five years from the passage of the act. This "period of limitation," as the lawyers style it, expired March 3, 1896. Consequently it appears that all patents to public lands issued before March 3, 1891, became absolute and irrevocable March 3, 1896, unless previously attacked by suit brought as the law requires.

The Government seeks to have canceled, upon the ground of fraud and conspiracy, more than 100 different patents to railroad timber lands in California, situated in Humboldt and Mendocino Counties. The American Lumber Company holds the patents of these lands, which embrace 27,000 acres, and their value has been estimated at in the neighborhood of $1,000,000. The Central Trust Company issued mortgage bonds on the security of the lands to the amount of $300,000.

The bill of complaint was filed in the Circuit Court here Feb. 3, 1896. That was just a month before the statutory period of limitation expired, after which the Government could not institute suit.

DEVISED FOR CHORUS GIRLS.

A Theatrical Bertillon System to Compel Keeping of Contracts.

Theatrical managers have been in a quandary for some time as to what means they could employ to compel chorus girls to live up to their contracts. The unusual demand that exists at the present time for full choruses and ballets for the many musical comedies that are being made ready for production has caused what managers call a "corner" in such stage performers.

Girls apply to a manager for a position, and, if accepted, will probably appear at one or two rehearsals, and then fail to put in an appearance. If inquiries are made, it is ascertained that the girl in question has been given a small speaking part as an inducement to appear in another theatre.

"Give them all speaking parts," said Charles Burnham of Wallack's Theatre yesterday, "and we find that they will not leave us. The girls will almost work for nothing if they only have a chance to say three words, but we cannot give every chorus applicant a speaking part. If we did the burlesque or comedy would take too many hours to perform.

"For some time managers have studied the question how to make girls live up to their contracts, and I think that the problem has been well solved by the introduction of a 'Bertillon' system of our own. Every girl that is engaged by me is photographed and a description taken of her on a prepared form, and immediately she signs a contract to appear in a certain production a copy of her photograph and description is sent to every manager of vaudeville or comedy in New York. It is a laborious method, but now that it is started I think it will pay."

MISS IRWIN'S NEW JURY.

Distinguished Lawyers Appear in "Courted Into Court."

Representatives from the Supreme and City Courts, Courts of General and Special Sessions, and District Attorney's office attended the performance of "Courted Into Court" at the Bijou Theatre last night. They were specially invited by Miss May Irwin and Henry and Leander Sire.

During the trial scene in the last act the large audience was treated to some fun other than that provided by the company. In the jury box was noticed a fidgety little man with glasses who was recognized as Coroner Hoeber, and who, in a manner perfectly oblivious to the audience, listened to the "comicalities" of the pseudo-court with the utmost gravity.

The others who replaced the regular super jury included E. M. Friend, who acted as Foreman; Frank Siegerson, D. F. Lloyd, Hal Bell, John F. McIntyre, L. L. Van Allen, Jones, Hennessy, William M. Fuller, Alfred Lauterbach, and F. J. McManus.

The house was well filled with an audience which thoroughly enjoyed the fun.

Among the members of the judiciary and others present were Judges Leonard A. Giegerich of the Supreme Court, Joseph E. Newburger and Martin T. McMahon of the Court of General Sessions, Col. Theodore Hamilton of the City Court, W. M. K. Olcott, District Attorney; Vernon M. Davis, George Gordon Battle, Bartow S. Weeks, James W. Osborne, Lucas L. Van Allen, Terence J. McManus, John D. Lindsay, and William M. Fuller, Clerk of Special Sessions.

DEPUTY SHERIFFS ASSAULTED.

While Trying to Serve Writs on Actors Dixey and Pitt.

BOSTON, March 9.—Deputy Sheriffs Kelly and Tilden had a hard time last Saturday afternoon in attempting to serve writs in a civil suit upon Henry E. Dixey and Henry M. Pitt, who were members of the company playing at the Boston Museum. While in the performance of their duty as Deputy Sheriffs, armed with the necessary papers to arrest them, Kelly and Tilden were assaulted by Louis Bohner and Allen Taylor, employes connected with the Museum.

Bohner and Taylor were arrested to-day. They claim that in preventing the entrance of the Sheriffs to the theatre they were acting under the advice of the counsel for the actors. The cases have been settled since, but Sheriff O'Brien said this morning: "It is about time this preventing a Deputy Sheriff from arresting actors upon a civil writ by the employes of the theatres was stopped."

It was for the purpose of teaching the proprietors of theatres a lesson that the Sheriff was compelled to ask that a warrant be issued for the arrest of the two employes of the Museum for assault upon his Deputy Sheriffs.

DENIAL FROM MR. SCHOEFFEL.

Reports from Chicago Declared to be Malicious.

John B. Schoeffel of the Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau company arrived yesterday afternoon from Chicago. It was reported that he had come to consult with the Board of Directors of the Metropolitan Opera House regarding a supplementary season of opera in this city. Talking with a reporter of THE NEW YORK TIMES, he said: "I have not seen a person connected with the Opera House since I arrived. I am on my way to Boston, to make preparations for the opera season there, and stopped over simply because my wife is here.

"A great hullabaloo has been raised about the operatic season in Chicago. I believe the reports that have been sent out are the work of some malicious enemy of Mr. Grau or myself. We never gave a season of opera in Chicago when the opening week was not bad. Since then our business there has increased steadily, as it always did in past seasons, and as we made $50,000 during the New York season, we do not feel we are in a very bad position. The outlook in St. Louis, Cincinnati, and Boston is remarkably encouraging. We expect to give a supplementary season here, though nothing definite has yet been done in preparation for it."

Billy Birch's Bad Predicament.

Billy Birch, once one of the most popular of minstrels, now seventy years old and stiffened by rheumatism, was found the centre of a curious crowd at Twenty-seventh Street and Sixth Avenue last night. His condition was such it was necessary to take him to the West Thirtieth Street Police Station in a patrol wagon. There a charge of intoxication was entered against him. Birch is in comfortable circumstances, and lives at Twenty-fifth Street and Seventh Avenue.

The "Carmen" Company Disbanded.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 9.—The properties of the "Carmen" company, attached in this city a few days ago at the instance of the Columbus authors of the play, were released to-day, Louis Morrison signing the bond. The company headed by Rosabel Morrison Abrams disbanded as a result of the trouble and returned to New York.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Clara Lipman of "The Girl from Paris" company, who has been ill for ten days, resumed her rôle as Julie Bon-Bon, the gay Parisienne, at the Herald Square Theatre last night.

Olga Nethersole, Julia Marlowe, Maude Adams, May Irwin, and Beatrice Herford—all notable women of the hour—will take part in the Actors' Fund benefit at the Broadway Theatre March 26.

Isabel Irving will appear in New York for the first time this season in "The Prisoner of Zenda" at the Grand Opera House March 22, in the rôle of Princess Flavia. Others in the cast will be Howard Gould, Maude Odell, Robert F. McClannin, Arthur Elliott, Walter S. Hale, and Vaughn Glaser.

Marie Halton is still reported to be quite ill with the grip at the Vendome Hotel. It is said that there is a possibility that she will be able to finish her engagement at Koster and Bial's this week. Fannie Leslie, who was to have made her appearance Monday night, will not appear at all this week.

Frank Murray, the manager of the new comic opera trio, received an offer yesterday from London to take the entire production of "The Wedding Day" over to England. Mr. De Angelis has already given his consent, but as Miss Russell and Miss Fox are out of town, nothing definite can be settled until they are heard from.

MANY RARE BOOKS SOLD

Bangs & Co. Conclude Their Two Days' Sale of Old Books from Quaritch of London.

ONLY LARGE-SIZED VOLUMES.

Earliest Account of Columbus and His Voyages Brings $26—A Genuine Hakluyt Sells for Same Price, and a Rare Copy of a New Caxton Edition, $42.

The second and concluding day's sale of rare books from Quaritch of Lodon by Bangs & Co., 91 and 93 Fifth Avenue, yesterday had to do with large-sized volumes. Among the books disposed of, and the prices they brought, were:

Novus Orbis Regionum ac Insularum veteribus incognitarum, folio, with the celebrated cordiform map of the world by Oronce Finé, calf binding, tooled with the emblems of Diané de Poitiers and Henri II., Paris, 1532; $45.

Recuyell of the Histories of Troye, translated by William Caxton. A new edition of the first book printed in English, 2 vols., black letter, in black and red, 300 copies printed, vellum; $42.

"The Golden Legend," translated by William Caxton, from the "Legenda Aurea" of Jacobus de Voragine. Ornamental letters and borders designed by William Morris, and two full-page woodcuts from designs by E. Burne-Jones, 500 printed; $39.

"Cyclopedia of Music and Musicians," edited by John Denison Champlin, Jr., and William F. Apthorp, 3 vols., decorated parchment binding; $31.50.

Bordone, (Benedetto,) Isolario nel qual si ragiona di tutte l'Isole del mondo, small folio, with maps, including a view of Mexico and several separate maps of portions of the New World; decorative binding of the style of Henri II. Vinegia, 1534, $30.

D. G. Elliot's "The Felidae, or Family of the Cats," eleven parts, forming one volume; 49 superbly colored plates of lions, tigers, leopards, &c., half mor., $30.

Shakspeare Quarto Facsimiles, with introductions, line-numbers, &c., by Shakspeare scholars, issued under the superintendence of Dr. F. J. Furnivall, Cambridge, founder and Director of the New Shakespeare Society, by Messrs. W. Griggs and C. Praetorius, 43 volumes, $29.

D. G. Elliot's "Birds of North America," the new and heretofore unfigured species, 15 parts, forming 2 volumes in 1, half morocco. New York, 1866-9, $28.

Meyrick's "Critical Inquiry into Antient Armour," as it existed in Europe, but particularly in England, from the Norman Conquest to the reign of Charles II., corrected and enlarged by the author, illustrated, green morocco extra, gilt edges, 1824, $27.

D. G. Elliot's Monograph of the Paradiseidae, or Birds of Paradise, in 7 parts, half morocco, $26.

London Marriage Licenses, 1521-1896, transcribed by the late Col. Chester, D. C. L., edited by Joseph Foster, with a complete index to females, $26.

Columbus. Bergomensis novissime historiarium omnium repercussiones, folio, binding imitated from examples of Diane de Poitiers, Venetiis, 1506, containing an account of Columbus and his discoveries, being the earliest independent document of its kind; $26.

Hakluyt's, (Richard.) "The principal navigations, voyages, and discoveries of the English nation * * * at any time within the compasse of these 1500 yeares." First edition, red morocco extra, gilt edges, by Riviere, tooled in the Roger Payne style, George Bishop and Ralph Newberie, 1589; $26.

Strange's (Sir Robert) Engraved Works from pictures by painters of the Roman, Florentine, Lombard, Venetian, and other schools; $25.

Vancouver's (Capt. George) "A voyage of discovery to the North Pacific Ocean and around the world, in which the coast of Northwest America has been carefully examined and accurately surveyed. Undertaken * * * with a view to ascertain the existence of any navigable communication between the North Pacific and North Atlantic Oceans," 1790-95, 3 vols., half Russia neat, and an atlas, 1798; $23.

Hogarth's Works, engraved by himself, 153 plates, including the two well-known "suppressed plates," morocco, full gilt back and gilt edges, with a secret pocket for the suppressed plates, 1822; $20.

W. Zohn's "Die Schönsten Ornamente und merkwüdigsten Gemälde aus Pompeji, Herculanum, und Stabiae, nebst einigen Grundrissen und Ansichten." Plates in outline and colors, Berlin, 1859; $19.

Strutt's "Dresses and Habits of the English, from the Establishment of the Saxons in Britain to the Present Time"; $18.50.

Nordenskiold's (Baron) Fac Simile Atlas to Illustrate the Early History of Chartography and Geography, with reproductions of maps printed in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries; translated from the Swedish original by Ekelof and Clements R. Markham; $18.

Dr. F. Lippmann's "Engravings and Wood Cuts by Old Masters," Series Three, Four, Five, and Six; $18 each.

Stirling-Maxwell's (Sir William) "Annals of Artists of Spain," edited with additions, corrections, and annotations, six volumes; $18.

Foreign Bookbindings in the British Museum, by W. Y. Fletcher, F. S. A.; $17.50.

Ptolemaei Geographicae Enarrationis libri octo ex Billbaldi Pirckeymheri tralatione, sed a Michaele (Serveto) Villanovano castigati, with maps, including the two celebrated ones which exhibit America, Viennae, 1541; $16.

Fischbach's (Fr.) "Textile Ornaments for Manufacturers and Schools of Design," 160 plates, in colors; $16.

Hefner-Alteneck, (J. H. von,) "Costumes du Moyen-Age Chrétien, 3 volumes, Frankfurt, 1840-54; $15.75.

"Cyclopedia of Painters and Paintings," edited by John Denison Champlin, Jr., and Charles C. Perkins, 4 volumes; $15.50.

Costa (G. F.) Delicie del Fiume Brenta, espresse ne' Palazzi e Casini situati sopra le sue Sponde dalle Sboccatura nella Laguna di Venezia fino alla Citta di Pavoda, 2 volumes in 1, Venice, 1750; $15.

Quaritch's "Fac Similes of Examples of Bookbindings," from the fifteenth to the eighteenth century, 1 volume; $14.50.

Munster, (Sebastian,) Cosmographia Universale, including a world map and a special map of the New World, Colonia, 1575; $14.

ACTOR JAMES O'NEILL SUED.

His Alleged Son Asks that a Receiver be Appointed.

CHICAGO, March 9.—Alfred Hamilton O'Neill, claiming to be a son of James O'Neill, the actor, filed a suit against him to-day. He claims that his mother married O'Neill in 1871. She applied for a divorce, but O'Neill procured a decree to be entered that no marriage ever existed and had her bill dismissed.

Plaintiff wants his pedigree established, certain testimony taken, a ne-exeat writ issued, restraining defendant from leaving the State, and a receiver appointed for the actor's property. Process was served on James O'Neill, who has been playing here, but neither he nor his attorney will speak of the case.

The Citizens' Union.

It was announced yesterday that the committee of 250 citizens who are to start the Citizens' Union or movement in favor of a non-partisan municipal Government for the Greater New York had been completed, and that the committee would meet for the purpose of organization either on March 21 or 22. One of the leaders in the movement said yesterday that the union would put a separate ticket in the field, no matter what the regular organizations do. It is proposed to organize on the Assembly district plan, and to secure an enrollment of voters in each district.

Marshall—Payne.

Chauncey Marshall, President of the William Marshall Paper Company of 150 Nassau Street, this city, was married yesterday afternoon to Miss May L. B. Payne. The Rev. Thomas B. McLeod officiated at the ceremony.

MRS. STEERS RESIGNED.

EXCITING MEETING OF DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION.

There Was a Stormy Session Over the Vexing Question of Dues, and the Regent Left the House.

After presiding over a heated controversy over the subject of dues at a meeting of Colonial Chapter of the Daughters of the Revolution Monday afternoon, at the residence of Mrs. G. H. Gardiner, Lexington Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, Mrs. Abraham Steers, Regent of the chapter, handed in her resignation. Members high in the State society deny that the action was the result of feeling engendered during the meeting. They say Mrs. Steers thought her term of service had been long enough, and that another should be given a chance in office.

Formerly of the $3 dues collected from each member of the chapters a third was retained for the support of the chapter. Last June, by a revision of the constitution it was enacted that the State Society should take $2 and the other dollar should go to the National organization. Many members have opposed the new regulations and sought to introduce amendments diverting a portion of the dues to the support of the chapters. Mrs. Steers has taken the part of these.

Several heated meetings have been held to consider the question. The State Society did not appear willing to unbend from its acquired constitutional dignity, and the controversy reached its height at Friday's meeting. Mrs. Steers left the meeting before her resignation was read. The chapter almost unanimously refused to consider the resignation, and it was laid on the table.

MIDWINTER CLUB AT SHERRY'S

Brilliant Gathering Enjoyed the "Menus Plaisirs" Last Night.

The "menus plaisirs," which were presented by the Midwinter Club at its second meeting at Sherry's last evening, were very successfully carried out and were heard by a full attendance of the club and by many guests. The small ballroom of Sherry's was fitted with a small stage and decorated with potted plants. Mrs. William Edgar Shepherd Mrs. Westervelt, Mrs. Frederic Sheldon, Mrs. John Di Zerega, and Mrs. John Jay White, Jr., received the guests.

A one-act sketch comedy adapted from the French by Templeton Luce and entitled "My Wife's Portrait," which was played by Miss Anna Stannard and others, was the feature of the programme. Other numbers included an electric fire dance by Mlle. Rialta, musical hits by Messrs. Falke and Semon, monologues by "Lew" Dockstader, and songs by Miss Dollie Theobald.

Some of those present were Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Harris, Dr. John Vanderpoel, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Ingersoll, Mr. and Mrs. George Schieffelin, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis L. Delafield, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Winslow, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Rutherford, Mr. and Mrs. Henry B. Kane, Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Piffard, Mrs. Rhinelander Waldo, Mrs. George Kidd, Mrs. Walton R. Oakley, Mrs. Henry G. Trevor, Miss Beatrice Howe, Miss Clara Gibert, Miss Serena Townsend, Miss Margaret Ogden, Miss Alice Ward, Miss Daisy Pierson, Miss Constance Schieffelin, Miss Laura J. Edwards, Col. Corbin, H. B. Stiope, J. Fred Pierson, L. Westervelt, Robert Boorem, Francis Kemble, Louis M. Ogden, P. F. Collier, B. F. Foulke, T. H. Kelly, and John Wilkie.

MISS BALDWIN'S LECTURE.

She Speaks of the Ancient History of Mexico.

The small ball room at the Waldorf was filled to the doors yesterday morning by a fashionable audience who gathered to hear the first of a series of lectures on Mexico by Miss Zalla Baldwin. The course will continue Tuesday mornings for the next three weeks, and a large number of prominent society people are sponsors for it.

Yesterday Miss Baldwin's paper was upon "Ancient Mexico." For the other meetings the topics are "The Conquest," "Vice Regal Rule and Struggles for Independence," and "The Republic and Recent History."

Among the patronesses for the series are Mrs. S. Van Rensselaer Cruger, Mrs. William Duer, Mrs. Daniel Butterfield, Mrs. Frederic H. Betts, Mrs. Bradish Johnson, Mrs. Cortlandt Schuyler Van Rensselaer, Mrs. Edward Renshaw Jones, Mrs. Eugene E. McLean, Mrs. Russell Sage, Mrs. George Waddington, Mrs. John Jay White, Jr., and Mrs. Schuyler Warren.

Concert for Cancer Patients.

Under the auspices of a number of society women a recitation was given in Carnegie Chamber Music Hall last evening for the benefit of the fund used by Mrs. Rose Hawthorne Lathrop in relieving poor cancer patients. A large audience was present, and a pleasant musical programme was presented by Miss Grace Tuttle, soprano, and Miss Bertha Bucklin, Miss Lillian Littlehales, and Mrs. Blanche Faville, the Euterpe Trio. Among those present were Mrs. D. R. Van Nostrand, Mrs. J. Horton Tuttle, Mrs. Arthur Dyett, Mrs. Robert L. Woods, Mrs. Stanley L. Conklin, Mrs. Robert Dunlap, Mrs. Edward M. Knox, Mrs. Jacob Miller, Mrs. Oba Woodruff, Mrs. John C. Schrader, Mrs. Howard Smith, and Mrs. Samuel Jarvis.

Another Newport Villa Rented.

NEWPORT, R. I., March 9.—Henry Pendleton Rogers of New York to-day rented Pinard Cottage, No. 5, on Narragansett Avenue, for the season of 1897. Mr. and Mrs. Rogers were here last week and secured the villa after an inspection. They have never passed a Summer season here, but are well known to most of the regular cottagers. They will be among the leading entertainers.

SOCIETY NOTES.

Mrs. Minnie D. Louis will give a series of readings at the Waldorf on Friday mornings, March 12, 19, and 26, at 11 o'clock.

Mrs. McClellan, widow of Gen. George B. McClellan, is at the Hygeia Hotel, Old Point Comfort, where she will stay for a few weeks.

The Ladies' Auxiliary of the Homoeopathic Hospital of Harlem will give a charity musicale and tea from 4 to 7 o'clock this afternoon at the Hotel Endicott, Eighty-first Street and Columbus Avenue.

An entertainment, the proceeds of which will be used to furnish the Mary Brigham Hall of Mount Holyoke College, will take place at 3 o'clock on Thursday, March 18, at the residence of Dr. Grace Peckham Murray, 48 West Fifty-second Street.

COMING EVENTS.

Charles A. Towne of Minnesota will lecture on bimetallism at Carnegie Hall this evening.

At the Architectural League exhibition this evening Frederic Crowninshield will lecture on mural decorations.

Good Government Club "A" will hold the first of its "smokers" next Monday evening in its clubhouse, 722 Lexington Avenue.

Henry de Forest Baldwin will lecture on "The City's Purse" this evening in Hamilton Hall, Columbia College. This is the last lecture of the Normal course.

The Ladies' Auxiliary of the Homeopathic Hospital of Harlem will give an entertainment this afternoon in the Hotel Endicott for the benefit of the hospital.

The Real Estate Board of Brokers of Liberty Street, will celebrate their first anniversary this evening at the Military Club, Fifty-eighth Street and Fifth Avenue.

Walter Camp will lecture on school and college athletics at next Saturday morning's meeting of the Schoolmasters' Association in Hamilton Hall, Columbia University.

Ex-Mayor Schieren of Brooklyn will talk about the Greater New York charter and its benefits to Brooklyn before the Citizens' Republican League to-morrow evening in Renwar Hall, Willoughby Avenue, near Broadway, Brooklyn.

RUIZ'S WIDOW ARRIVES

She Has Not Yet Recovered from the Shock of the Alleged Murder of Her Husband in a Cuban Jail.

SHE LEFT FOR WASHINGTON.

Will Employ Counsel There and Lay Her Demand for Redress Before the State Department—She Claims Evidence of Husband's Murder.

Mrs. Rita Lesclade de Ruiz, the widow of Ricardo de Ruiz, who is alleged to have been murdered while confined in the jail of Guanabacoa, Cuba, on the charge of being in sympathy with the insurgents, arrived here at 9 o'clock yesterday morning on the steamship Seneca of the Ward Line, after a stormy passage of four and a half days.

A large number of Cuban men and women lined the pier when the steamer came in, and Mrs. Ruiz received a cordial welcome. Among the crowd were a few representatives of the Cuban Junta, and it was alleged that several Spanish spies were present. Mrs. Ruiz was not on deck when the steamer reached the pier, but her five children, ranging in age from three to thirteen, were there, hanging over the rail. As soon as the widowed mother appeared, a murmur of sympathy became audible. She looked ill and was dressed entirely in black.

The Seneca sailed from Havana last Thursday night, and had a very stormy trip. Mrs. Ruiz was so weak when she was about to sail that she had to be carried on board the steamer. She had been annoyed ever since orders were given her to leave Cuba by Spanish spies, and this, added to her grief over the sad fate of her husband, wore her out.

On board the vessel it was rumored that a number of Spanish spies had taken passage to watch her and her associates, and in consequence she was shunned by most of the Cuban passengers, who feared that if they showed her any sympathy their friends in Cuba might be made to suffer for it.

Last Sunday the steamship encountered a heavy gale, and Mrs. Ruiz's stateroom was flooded by a wave which smashed everything in the room. She was greatly frightened, and ran out with her children into the arms of Dr. Towle, the surgeon of the boat. He succeeded in quieting her, but she fainted twice from exhaustion.

As soon as she landed Mrs. Ruiz and her children were put in a cab and driven to the United States Hotel, where they breakfasted, and were taken to the home of Señor Bazove, at 134 West Ninety-eighth Street. At 3:20 she left for Washington.

Señor Bazove, who is a Cuban lawyer, was seen at his residence last night, and said that Mrs. Ruiz had undeniable proofs that her husband was foully murdered. She did not care for any pecuniary indemnity, but went to Washington to seek some redress for her wrongs and to see that the guilty ones were punished for their crime. She will secure counsel and lay her case before the State Department as soon as possible.

SCOVEL TO BE RELEASED.

Consul General Lee Sends Word to This Government.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—Secretary Sherman to-day received the following dispatch from Consul General Lee at Havana, announcing the probable release of the New York newspaper correspondent Scovel: "Informed Scovel will be released to-day."

Scovel was arrested in Santa Clara Province nearly two months ago, on the railway, near Weyler's headquarters, just after leaving Gomez's camp. He was at first charged with being a spy, and has been kept under strict surveillance ever since, notwithstanding Consul General Lee's efforts to secure his release. There are evidences that his release, followed so closely upon that of Sanguily, is part of a programme on Spain's part to release all Americans within a short time, as indicated in Consul General Lee's dispatch of March 5, as follows:

"All quiet; no excitement here now. I hope to secure prompt trial of all Americans imprisoned. Those found innocent to be released, and those guilty sent out of the island."

It was explained at that time that orders from Madrid to release all Americans upon examination was the cause of the Consul General's guarded, but confident expression.

Funeral Services of Mrs. Dayton.

The funeral services of Mrs. Maria A. Dayton, mother of Postmaster Charles W. Dayton, took place last night at the residence of the Postmaster, 13 Mount Morris Park West. The services were conducted by the Rev. Dr. Kettell, associate rector of St. Andrew's, in the presence of a large number of friends of the family. The body will be buried this morning in Greenwood Cemetery.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Dr. George A. Sterling.

Dr. George A. Sterling, for many years a leading Long Island physician, died in Oakland, Cal., March 8. He was a native of Sharon, Conn., and a graduate of Bellevue Hospital Medical College. He settled in Sag Harbor, L. I., where he became a successful practitioner. He also had a large practice among the wealthy Summer residents of the Hamptons. Failing health interrupted his career, two years ago. Last November he left for San Francisco, intending to go to the Sandwich Islands and run a coffee plantation, and, if possible, regain his health. When he reached San Francisco he was too ill to proceed. Death was due to stomach disorder. He was about fifty-five years old.

Dr. Sterling married in Sag Harbor. His wife, who survives him, was a daughter of the late Capt. Wickham S. Havens. Three sons and six daughters were born, all of whom are living, and all but the two younger sons wefe with their father when he died. Dr. Sterling was prominent in religious circles in Sag Harbor, and he was at one time a member of the Levingite seot, and in late years a member and officer of the Episcopal Church in Sag Harbor. He died a Roman Catholic. His youngest son, James D. Sterling, is a student for the priesthood at St. Mary's Seminary, Baltimore.

Mrs. Irene Bartlett R. Roberts.

Mrs. Irene Bartlett Robinson Roberts, who died Monday of heart failure, will be buried in Manchester, Vt. The funeral services will be held this evening at 241 Lenox Avenue.

Mrs. Roberts was a daughter of Dr. Royal Robinson of Skinner's Eddy, Penn. She was married in 1847 to Edward Roberts, from Manchester, Vt., and for fifty years she lived in New York City. Her husband amassed a fortune in real estate, and was a member of the firm of Roberts, Cushman & Co. Mrs. Roberts was a descendant of John Robinson, who came to Dorchester, Mass., in 1636. His son married a Miss Wiswall, great granddaughter of John Alden and Priscilla Mullen. Mrs. Roberts was a descendant of the Bartletts of Massachusetts, of which family Josiah Bartlett, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, was a member. She leaves two sons and a daughter—Christopher H. Roberts, William Royal Roberts, and Lucy Roberts Peck.

The Rev. Dr. David T. Conde.

The death is announced of the Rev. Dr. David T. Conde, who was twenty years a missionary at the Sandwich Islands. Dr. Conde was the last of the company of thirty missionaries who left Boston for Honolulu in 1836, and was the first white person the natives of Maui ever saw. His age at his death was ninety years. He was born in Charlton N. Y., in 1807, was graduated from Union College in 1831, and from Auburn Seminary in 1834. He was ordained a minister at Fredonia, N. Y., in 1836.

Under the direction of the American Board of Foreign Missions he went to the Sandwich Islands in the bark Mary Frazier, which sailed from Boston Dec. 14, 1836. He arrived at Honolulu April 10, 1837, and was stationed at Hama on Maui. He labored there till June, 1848, when he was transferred to Wailuku, where he labored for eight years.

After the death of his wife he embarked for the United States and arrived in March, 1857.

James D. Waring.

The funeral services of James D. Waring, who died last Sunday in the eighty-sixth year of his age after an illness lasting eleven years, were held last night at his residence, 219 West Fourteenth Street, the Rev. Dr. C. S. Harrower of St. Luke's Methodist Episcopal Church officiating.

Mr. Waring was born in Greenwich, Conn., which village was settled by his ancestors. His grandfather was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. Fifty years ago he came to this city and engaged in the carrying trade on the Hudson River and the Sound. He retired on account of his health twelve years ago. His wife, who is still living, was a Miss Diedrich, from Greene County, where her ancestors have lived since 1710. There are also five children living, four daughters and one son.

The interment will take place to-day at Greenwich.

Mrs. Katherine Louisa Hall.

Mrs. Katherine Louisa Hall, the wife of A. Oakey Hall, former Mayor of New York, died last night at Short Hills, N. J., after a brief illness. She was stricken with apoplexy about five days ago, and Monday night suffered another shock, from which she never rallied, and was unconscious until the moment of her death.

Mrs. Hall was the daughter of the late Joseph N. Barnes and married early in life. She took great interest in charitable and benevolent institutions. Her husband, one son, and several married daughters survive her. Funeral services will be held at St. James's Church, Seventy-first Street and Madison Avenue, on Thursday, March 11, and the interment will be at Trinity Cemetery.

Joseph Weinlich.

Joseph Weinlich, a member of the Arion and Beethoven Maennerchor Societies, died on Monday at his residence, 1,654 Madison Avenue, at the age of seventy-one years. Mr. Weinlich had lived in retirement for a number of years past. In early life he developed considerable talent as a singer of opera, and for over forty years he was associated with Karl Formes, the distinguished bass singer, and traveled with him around the world. He had a fine répertoire. As far back as 1870 Mr. Weinlich was a familiar figure at all musical gatherings in St. Francis Xavier's Church and College, West Sixteenth Street. On Thursday morning the funeral service will be held in that church.

Absalom K. Vail.

Absalom K. Vail, the New York manager of The Shoe and Leather Review and The National Provisioner, died suddenly of heart disease at 1 o'clock yesterday morning at his home, 301 West Fifty-first Street. He was born sixty-two years ago in Chester, Orange County. Some years ago he was a calfskin broker, in Gold Street, and operated with ex-Gov. Carroll G. Page. He leaves a wife and two married daughters. The funeral will take place this evening at his home, the Rev. Mr. Bluett officiating, and he will be buried on Thursday morning in his native village.

John L. Sawyer.

John L. Sawyer of Cherry Valley, N. Y., for the last twenty-five years editor of The Cherry Valley Gazette, died yesterday. He was graduated from Trinity College in 1851. He was Principal of the Delhi Academy from 1853 to 1863, and during that time it is said he personally prepared more young men for college than any other instructor in the State.

He afterward was Principal of the Cherry Valley Academy. Mrs. McKinley, wife of the President of the United States, was one of Mr. Sawyer's pupils.

William Wallace Hurd.

William Wallace Hurd, a former well-known dentist of this city, died in Rye, N. Y., on Monday, at the home of his son-in-law, Richard Henry Warren, the organist of St. Bartholomew's Church, this city. He was a native of Amityville, L. I. For thirty-five years he had a large practice here, and retired only six years ago. The funeral will take place at St. Bartholomew's Church to-morrow at 9:30 o'clock. The interment will be in the family burying plot at Amityville, L. I.

Mrs. Robert Treat Paine.

Mrs. Paine, wife of Robert Treat Paine, died yesterday in Boston. She was a daughter of George Williams Lyman, a son of Theodore Lyman, a distinguished Boston merchant at the beginning of the century. She inherited a considerable fortune.

Mrs. Paine was interested with her husband in various philanthropic and charitable enterprises. In 1890 she and Mr. Paine created and endowed a trust fund of $200,000 for the use of the Robert Treat Paine Association.

Obituary Notes.

ARTHUR BIDDLE, a Philadelphia lawyer, died Monday in Atlantic City, aged forty-four years. He was a candidate last year on the Democratic ticket for City Solicitor of Philadelphia.

JAMES DOUGLASS, for many years a Justice of the Peace of Jersey City, died late Monday night at his residence, 84 Sussex Street. He was sixty years old. He was formerly a City Weighmaster. He leaves a wife, two sons, and five daughters.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

E. & W. E. & W. E. & W.
The new collar, "MENLO."

MARRIED.

FULLERTON—DICKERSON.—In St. Stephen's Church, Philadelphia, on March 8, 1897, by the Rev. Dr. S. D. McConnell, George Stuart Fullerton to Julia Winslow Dickerson.

MARSHALL—PAYNE.—On Tuesday afternoon, March 9, 1897, by the Rev. Dr. Thomas B. McLeod, May L. B. Payne to Chauncey Marshall, both of Brooklyn.

PHELPS—HART—On March 9, at the Church of the Heavenly Rest, by the Rev. D. Parker Morgan, D. D., Dudley Farley Phelps and Ethel Minna, daughter of the late

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000.
58 Liberty St. and 35 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
291 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Secy.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

The State Trust Company
100 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Fourth Street National Bank
PHILADELPHIA.
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,130,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

WILLIAM FAHNESTOCK. R. B. DODGON.
(Member of New York Stock Exchange.)

FAHNESTOCK & CO.,
Brokers and Dealers in
Investment Securities,
2 Wall Street, N. Y.

GEO. H. PRENTISS & CO.,
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES.
87 William St., 208 Montague St.,
New York City. Brooklyn, N. Y.
Members New York Stock Exchange.

BANKING HOUSE OF
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
11, 13, 15, and 17 Broad Street.
MEMBERS OF THE N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Orders for Stocks, Bonds, Grain, and Cotton executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposit accounts. Act as Fiscal Agents for corporations.
Branch offices, 202 Fifth Ave., 87 Hudson St., 487 Broadway, and 16 Court St., Brooklyn.

Simon Borg & Co.,
BANKERS,
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INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

FINANCIAL.

To the Holders of
FIRST MORTGAGE FIVE PER CENT. BONDS AND OF THE CAPITAL STOCK
OF
THE METROPOLITAN WEST SIDE ELEVATED RAILROAD COMPANY (of Chicago.)

At the request of the holders of a large amount of the above securities, the undersigned have consented to act as a Committee for the protection of their interests and to prepare a plan of reorganization. Holders of Bonds and Stock are requested to deposit their holdings with the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 54 Wall Street, or the American Loan and Trust Company, 53 State Street, Boston, under an agreement dated January 30, 1897. Negotiable certificates of the Trust Company will be issued for the deposited securities.

Copies of the Agreement can be had at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY on and after Tuesday, February 2, 1897.

Dated New York, January 30, 1897.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman,
WALTER G. OAKMAN,
SAMUEL THORNE,
} Committee.

ADRIAN H. JOLINE, Counsel.

J. N. WALLACE, Secretary,
54 Wall Street.

"MONEY MAKERS"

PFLUGER, YOUNG & PFLUGER, Promoters and Speculative Guides, offer their services as Discretionary Brokers, after 33 years' experience in the markets of the world.

ONLY A FOOL would think of exploring the Catecombs of Rome without a guide. He is a greater fool who thinks to make money by speculation without the advice and guidance of experienced operators to show him not only how to avoid the pitfalls set for his inexperienced financial feet, but to see that he is placed on the firm road to profit. There is such a road, broad and smooth, for those acquainted with the sign posts.

Come see us and we will show you how to make money in stock, cotton, and grain speculation. We have the best sources for obtaining information about the markets and know how to use it when obtained. Open a small account with us, under our direction, and your profits will prove our claims.

All stock orders executed on the New York Stock Exchange, all cotton orders on the New York Cotton Exchange, and all grain orders on the Chicago Board of Trade.

Our commission is 10 per cent. of all profits. We receive no remuneration unless you make a profit, thus guaranteeing you honest treatment. The time is ripe for profitable turns in the market. Write us for particulars and for anything you wish to know about the markets.

Best references given.

FRED'K PFLUGER, 45 Broadway, Room 55.
WILLIAM EUCLID YOUNG, twenty-seven years a member of the New York Stock Exchange.
FRANCIS H. PFLUGER, 45 Broadway, Room 55.

Mortgage Investors
can secure choice mortgages and absolute safety of principal and interest by purchasing the guaranteed mortgages of this company. A large number always on hand for immediate sale, saving investors loss of interest by delay.

BOND and MORTGAGE GUARANTEE CO.
Offices { 146 Broadway, N. Y.
N. E. Cor. 58th St. & 7th Av., N.Y.
26 Court St., Brooklyn.
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,228,089.
DIRECTORS:
George G. Williams, William M. Ingraham,
Alexander E. Orr, John J. Tucker,
Jacob H. Schiff, William Lummis,
John W. Sterling, James D. Lynch,
Charles R. Henderson, Benjamin D. Hicks,
Charles S. Brown, Julien T. Davies,
Frederick Potter, Felix Campbell,
Ellis D. Williams, Wesley C. Bush,
WILLIAM B. ISHAM, President. MARTIN JOOST, Vice President.
CLARENCE H. KELSEY, 2d Vice President.
FRANK BAILEY, Secretary. MARTIN WELLES, Treasurer.

N. Y. SECURITY AND TRUST CO.,
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus $1,250,000.
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
Wm. L. Strong, 1st V.P.; Abram M. Hyatt, 2d V.P.
Osborn W. Bright, Sec.; Zelah Van Loan, Asst. Sec.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market dull and irregular.

A showing of strength marked the early part of yesterday's Stock Exchange business, but there was at no time any especial show of activity. In the latter part of the day quotations were distinctly weak, though something of a rally came just before the market closed. Neither bulls nor bears accomplished much toward establishing any decided tendencies in the market.

***

War news of sensational character was lacking. Room traders who a week ago went short on the theory that a widespread European war was certain, continued yesterday in careful fashion to cover. Such transactions had something to do with what little business there was.

***

Much the most interesting incident of the day came from the vote by the Board of Directors of the Manhattan Elevated to reduce the company's dividend rate. This, as has been amply foreshadowed in THE NEW YORK TIMES, was brought about by the resolute stand taken by Mr. Russell Sage against permitting the company to go on paying unearned dividends. Mr. Sage's position in this matter must receive the approbation of the investment world. Some representatives of the speculative contingent are enraged at him, but the policy he has advocated, and which by his vote yesterday was established, is wholesome to the utmost degree. Any other policy is dangerous, whether it be for a New York street railway system or whether it be in the biggest corporations of the country. Paying dividends that are unearned has been the ruin of a long line of properties which, formerly considered a safe investment, have been sent by such bad management into bankruptcies. Mr. Sage's position in this Manhattan incident is on the side of intelligence and honesty.

***

It would be a matter for National congratulation if the example of this Manhattan reduction were followed by other conspicuous companies whose course suffers much by contrast. Corporations making no statements at all, or, if making them, making them deceitful, are corporations which endanger every related investment interest. For a time professional manipulation may enable the promoters of such blind-pool schemes to present an apparent exhibit of prosperity, but uniformly the ultimate record of such management is disaster—disaster which within the last half dozen years has over and over again been emphasized by scandals.

***

London continues to sell some American stocks, though in a very moderate way. It may be that the bulk of recent London sales has been for the short account, but the heads of important banking houses with London connections do not hesitate to state that much of the current foreign selling has been by investment interests and by London banking houses which during the past few years have acquired substantial interests through relations with the reorganization committees of conspicuous properties.

***

The rank and file of Stock Exchange traders are inclined to be bullish. They poohpooh the possibility of a foreign war and rely confidently upon the belief that the most important financial interests in this country have finally reached a point where they are disposed to range themselves aggressively on the bull side.

***

Government bonds were firm. The 4s, 1925, advanced ¼. There were sales of $6,000 4s, 1907, coupon, at 113⅛@113⅜; $163,000 4s, 1925, coupon, at 123⅜@123⅝, and $5,000 5s, registered, at 114¼.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

STOCKS ADVANCED.

Am. Cotton Oil pf	1	Pullman Car	1
Lake Shore	1	St. P. & Omaha pf	1
Met. Traction	1¼		

STOCKS DECLINED.

Am. Cotton Oil	½	N. & W. pf., new	1¼
Am. Sug. Refs.	⅝	North American	½
Brooklyn R. T.	½	Ont. Mining	½
Col. Fuel & I.	½	O., S. L. & U. Nor.	½
Consol Gas	1¾	Southern Ry. pf	½
Louis. & Nash.	⅝	Standard R. & T.	½
Manhattan	1⅝	Tenn. Coal & Iron	1
Mo. Pacific	1		

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

BONDS ADVANCED.

C., B. & Q. deb. 5s	1¼	Ohio South. 1st	1
Dal. & Waco 1st	1	Pitts. & West. 1st	2
Lehigh V. Term 6s	1		

BONDS DECLINED.

Ft. W. & D. C. 1st..1 Ulster & Del. 1st....2

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

The money market was quiet. Call loans at 1½@1¾ per cent. The last loan was made at 1½ per cent.

Time money, 2 per cent. for sixty days, 2½ per cent. for ninety days to four months, 3 per cent. for five to six months. Commercial paper rates, 3 per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3½@4 per cent. for first-class single names, and 4@5 per cent. for good names.

Clearing House exchanges, $99,172,848; balances, $3,963,072; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $423,231.

Money on call in London, 1@1½ per cent. Discount rate in open market, 1⅝ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market easier. Posted rates unchanged, at $4.86½ for sixty days, and $4.88½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.85½@$4.85¾ for sixty-day bills, $4.87¼ for demand, $4.87½ for cable transfers, and $4.84½@$4.84¾ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs quoted at 5.18⅛ for long and 5.16¼ for short, reichsmarks at 95 and 95⅝@95½, and guilders at 40¼ and 40½.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—70c discount. Boston—Par@5c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 10c premium; telegraphic, 15c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c off; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. St. Louis—25c discount to par.

***

Money market conditions do not change. Some call money continues to be loaned at 1¾ per cent., but wherever the borrower has first-class collateral there is no trouble in getting funds on call at 1½ per cent. The banks are doing very little in the call department, but from all accounts the majority of them continue to ask 1¾ per cent. Borrowers complain that the difference between this and the sixty-day rate of 2 per cent. is too small. For that reason there continues to be a moderate demand for time money. In the short dates, however, there is yet comparatively little done.

Mercantile paper is in fair supply. Brokers say they have difficulty in filling orders. There is, however, to be noted a daily increase in the market's supply of choice names.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were a fraction lower in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—St. Paul, ¼, to 79⅝. Declined—Canadian Pacific, ⅝, to 54⅞; Illinois Central, ½, to 95½; Reading, ⅜, to 12⅝; Louisville and Nashville, ⅝, to 50⅝; New York Central, ¼, to 99, and Erie first preferred, ⅛, to 34. Erie sold at 14⅝ and Atchison at 14¾. British consols declined ⅛, to 111 13-16, for money, and 111 15-16 for the account.

The statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows a decrease in specie of 724,000 marks. In Paris, rentes sold for 102f 77½c. Exchange on London at 25f 17½c.

MANHATTAN AND THE BEARS.

The reduction in the Manhattan dividend was by no means a surprise to Wall Street. The stock has been sold down on rumors of such reduction for the past two weeks. And it was generally supposed that there was a very large short interest in Manhattan in anticipation of the action of the Directors. The professional element was said to be heavily short of the stock.

The action of the market yesterday, however, when the news of the reduction was first known, did not confirm this view. There was no covering movement to speak of.

WANTED—WALL STREET'S HELP.

The following plaintive appeal to the capitalists of Wall Street comes from The Chicago Chronicle:

"The most cogent argument advanced in favor of the hypothesis that West Chicago stock will not look dear at par in the future is that the securities of the West Side Company will be soon listed on the New York Exchange. The statement required by the Listing Committee of the Eastern board is almost ready and will be very likely submitted in a fortnight. The theory is entertained by many in the Street that the stock of a street railway company that is paying a dividend of 6 per cent. will surely command in the East a price above par. It is the hope of friends of the West Chicago line that New York capitalists will utilize some of their funds by taking on enough West Side stock to make a fairly good market in Wall Street for these certificates."

THE LEHIGH VALLEY DEAL.

The announcement that the Packer estate has made arrangements with Messrs. Drexel & Co. to fund the indebtedness of the estate for a period of years and also to take over the voting power of the estate's stock in Lehigh Valley, and the additional announcement that $8,000,000 of the new bonds were to be put out by the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company through Messrs. Drexel & Co., gave rise to much discussion on the Street. There was talk of a reorganization of the coal trade through this new acquisition to Mr. Morgan's interests.

Philadelphia evidently thought the news bullish, for the stock sold up 3 per cent. on the announcement. It was said in Wall Street that the new loan would probably be in the form of a collateral trust. Much attention was also paid to that portion of the announcement which told that the transactions between the Packer estate and Drexel & Co. were based upon a verification of the railroad company's accounts, which have already been submitted to Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co.

It was pointed out yesterday that Mr. Morgan's acquisition of Lehigh Valley should mean better things for Reading, inasmuch as the competition heretofore existing between the two roads will probably be modified to a considerable extent.

BOSTON INQUISITIVENESS.

The Boston Herald, with characteristic sarcasm, comments thus on the proposed combination between the American Spirits Company and the independent distillers of Kentucky:

"Kentucky whisky distillers are organizing a monopoly to be capitalized for 200 per cent. The distilleries are to be valued and paid for 25 per cent. in cash, 25 in bonds, 50 in 6 per cent. cumulative preferred stock, and 100 per cent. bonus in common stock, the last to be held by trustees until the price of the stock reaches par, when it is to be distributed. If this means until the common stock reaches par, a company ought to be formed to assure long life to the beneficiaries under the trust. By the by, if the common stock is all put in trust, who shall decide when it sells at par?"

HARD TIMES IN WALL STREET.

Commission houses were again conspicuous yesterday because of their inactivity. Outsiders seemed to have renewed their waiting disposition. And, apropos of this, the complaints among the commission houses of the Street seem to be daily growing louder and more frequent. There is much bewailing the scarcity of customers and significant talk about office expenses eating into bank accounts. It is not unlikely that unless Wall Street sees some indications of better times within the next few months there will be a wholesale cutting down of expenses—even a tearing out of private wires and a closing of branch offices.

AS TO BUCKET SHOPS.

Regarding the discussion now going on in the Massachusetts Legislature over legitimate brokers and bucket shops, The Boston Beacon says, with distressing frankness:

"If the Legislature aims to prohibit gambling in securities, the direct way would seem to be to license brokers and forbid all dealings and pretended dealings on margin. Such legislation would revolutionize speculative practices, and practically drive people of small resources out of the market. That the result would be ultimately harmful to the brokerage business is not certain. If the Legislature would draw a line between legitimate and illegitimate stock dealings it has a difficult task on hand. Brokers who do a legitimate business would be glad to pay a license fee if they could be protected from irresponsible competitors."

FEARFUL OF LONDON.

Arbitrage houses continue to talk bearish. They seem to be fearful of a stock market smash in London that will seriously affect the American list. They also say, however, that London is short of American railroad stocks to a considerable extent, and point out that should there be a sudden amicable settlement of the Cretan question there would be an upward movement in the whole London market, in which Americans would share largely.

FIGURES AND QUERIES.

From a Massachusetts calculator comes the following:

"At 57 Omaha common sells on a 3½ per cent. income basis, with local taxes to be deducted. At 165 Boston and Maine nets 3.63 per cent. clear. At 170 Lake Shore yields 3.52 per cent., and on an 8 per cent. dividend basis would net 4.7, taxes to come out of this. Is the market discounting great prosperity, or is it bidding up desirable securities because of the poor quality of the rest? If competition for the best stocks is to continue, incomes here will sink close to the London standard."

THE UNCERTAINTY OF TOBACCO.

There were evidences of fresh manipulation in Tobacco yesterday. Houses identified with inside interests were conspicuous as buyers of stock in the morning. Suddenly their buying stopped, and the stock, left unsupported, declined with the rest of the market, much to the disguest of several room traders who had covered around top prices.

COLORADO GOLD MINING.

A Cripple Creek authority writes:

"The present year opens with a promising outlook. There are great tunnel companies boring deep into the big hills to open unknown ore chutes and veins and to afford drainage and transportation for established mines when they shall obtain depth; there are mines being established by persistent effort, and there are countless operations upon claims and prospects with a future that is unknown. From the present showing the district must make great gains in tonnage and values in the aggregate during the coming year."

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Av.	202	206
Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	105	..
Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	106	..
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117¼
Broadway Surface 2d	102	105
Brooklyn City Railroad	176¼	177
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	67	70
Brooklyn Elevated	3	5
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s	101	104
Buffalo Cross-town 5s	104½	106
Buffalo Street Railway stock	73	75
Buffalo Street Railway 1st	106	108
Central Park, N. & E. River	164	170
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	112	115
Dry Dock, E. B. & B. R. R.	163	170
Eighth Avenue Railroad	340	358
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av.	40	50
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	113	116
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d	57	63
Kings County Traction	40	42
Ninth Avenue Railroad	160	170
Steinway R. R. 6s	111	114
Second Avenue R. R. stock	138	148
Second Avenue R. R. 1st 5s	108½	110
Sixth Avenue R. R. stock	196	200
Third Avenue Railroad	156	157
Union Ry. 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	103	106
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	20¾	21¼
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	95	96

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock	59½	61
Hoboken Ferry 5s	96½	98
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & N. J. Ferry stock	45	50
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	88	90
N. Y. & E. R. stock	59	61
Union Ferry stock	59	61
Union Ferry 5s	102½	104

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	81	83
Fort Wayne 1st 6s	92	93½
Indianapolis Gas stock	134	135
Indianapolis Gas 1st	105	107
Lafayette Gas Company stock	84	88
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	92	94
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	60	62
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	75½	76

Illuminating Gas.

Columbus Gas	72	74
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	82
Consolidated Gas of New Jersey	18	19
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock	70	75
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	101	102½
Equitable Gas Company of N. Y.	203	206
Grand Rapids Gas stock	59	61
Grand Rapids Gas 1st	89	91
Mutual Gas Co. of New York	280	285
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company stock	48½	49½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company pf.	79	81
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company 1st	105¼	106¾
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company consols.	96¼	97
St. Paul Gas bonds	78	80
Standard Gas, New York	84	85½
Standard Gas pf., New York	108	110
Standard Gas 1st, New York	111	113
Western Gas Co., Milwaukee	59	61½
Western Gas Co. bonds, Milwaukee.	93	94

Industrials.

American Bank Note	42½	44½
American Typefounders'	28	32
Barney & Smith common	9	12
Celluloid Company stock	60	63
Cramps' Shipyard stock	46	53
Herring-Hall-Marvin	3	5
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	20	25
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	70	73
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds.	98	100
Lorillard Company pf.	104	106
Michigan Peninsular Car	10½	13
Michigan Peninsular Car pf.	50	53
Michigan Peninsular C. 5 p. c. bonds	86	90
New York Air Brake Company	16	17
New York Biscuit Company 6s	103	106
Nicaragua Canal Con. (new)	1	4
Pennsylvania Coal	325	340
Pratt & Whitney	7	10
Pratt & Whitney pf.	61	65
Standard Oil Trust	269	270
Trenton Pottery	7	10
Trenton Pottery pf.	35	45
Union Typewriter	6	7
Union Typewriter 1st	87	90
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	72	74
Wagner Car Company	156½	157½
Worthington Pump pf.	82	85

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit	96	99
Central & South American Tel.	118½	120
Commercial Cable stock	165	170
Hudson River Tel. stock	59	62½
Iron Steamboat	4	6
Iron Steamboat 6s	65	68
Madison Square Garden stock	5	9
Madison Square Garden 2d	66	70
Metropolitan El., Chicago, 1st 5s	47	48
New York & New Jersey Tel.	128	128
New York Loan & Imp. stock	45	..
Northwestern Telegraph Company	106	109
Postal Telegraph & Cable Company.	96½	98½
Pittsburg, Bessemer & L. E.	15½	16¼
Trow Directory pf.	30	33

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates quoted on the Stock Exchange at 63¾@64. Sales of 2,000 ounces at 63¾.

Commercial price of bar silver, 63⅝c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 49¾@50¾c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 464,039.94 ounces of silver bullion.

Bar silver in London, 29 3-16d per ounce.

The following shows the gold movement from Jan. 1, as compared with the last four years:

Exports, Jan. 1 to date	$789,606
Imports in the same period	764,705
Net exports	$24,901
Net imports, 1896	3,965,984
Net exports, 1895	20,347,527
Net exports, 1894	2,536,244
Net exports, 1893	28,765,258

***

On the Stock Exchange 165 shares of Consolidated California and Virginia sold at 1.40. On the Consolidated Exchange 200 shares of Best & Belcher sold at .70, 700 shares Brunswick at .12@.14, 500 shares Cripple Creek Consolidated at .11, 100 shares Standard at 1.75, and 300 shares Yellow Jacket at .25.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	313	Manhattan	215
American Exch'ge	173	Market & Fulton	210
Broadway	230	Mechanics'	187
Butch. & Drov.	125	Mech'ics & Tr'ders'	130
Central Nat.	155	Mercantile	160
Chase Nat.	400	Merchants'	140
Chatham	290	Merchants' Ex.	110
Chemical	4075	Metropolis	425
City	500	Nassau	155
Citizens'	125	National Union	200
Columbia	170	New Amsterdam	190
Commerce	205½	New York	230
Continental	130	New York County	675
Corn Exchange	285	Nat. B'k N. Amer.	135
East River	133	Pacific	170
Fifth Avenue	2900	Park	260
First Nat. of S. I.	120	People's	200
Fourth National	175	Phenix	104
Gallatin Nat.	310	Republic	150
Garfield Nat.	500	Seaboard National	169
German American	110	Second National	425
Germania	350	Seventh National	100
Greenwich	165	Shoe & Leather	90
Hanover	315	State of New York	114
Hudson River	155	Third National	97½
Imp. & Traders'	525	Tradesmen's	90
Irving	140	United States Nat.	175
Leather Manfrs'	185	West Side	275
Lincoln National	750	Western National	114

Eighty shares of Mechanics' Bank stock sold at 186.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. sold yesterday at the Liberty Street Real Estate Exchange the following securities, &c.:

1,300 shares of the Diamond Match Company, $100 each, 129.

25 shares Wells Fargo Express, $100 each, 100.

Pew No. 113, Madison Square Church, (body of church on south side,) $250.

Pew No. 139, Madison Square Church, (wall pew on south side,) $125.

Both pews about midway between pulpit and door.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 9.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Tuesday.	Monday.
Alta	.04	.03
Belcher	.19	.19
Best & Belcher	.74	.73
Challar	1.00	.98
Consolidated Cal. & Va.	1.55	1.50
Crown Point	.19	.19
Gould & Curry	.33	.33
Hale & Norcross	.86	.86
Mexican	.29	.29
Nevada Queen	.06	.06
Ophir	.95	.92
Potosi	.41	.40
Savage	.31	.32
Sierra Nevada	.28	.29
Union Consolidated	.31	.29
Utah	.07	.05
Yellow Jacket	.28	.28
Standard	1.65	1.65

*Asked.

COLORADO SPRINGS, March 9.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Tuesday.	Monday.
Alamo	.04¾	.06
Anaconda	.55½	.55
Argentum	.29	.29
Blue Bell	.05½	.05
Consolidated	.10½	.10¾
Grouse	.07	.07
Elkton	1.27½	1.33
Gibson	.30	.30
Golden Fleece	.34	.30
Isabella	.49	.49
Jefferson	.12	.12
Pharmacist	.13	.12¾
Portland	.90	.80
Rosa	.10½	.10½
Union	.21½	.22
Work	.07¼	.07

*Bid.

THE BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, March 9.—Trading narrowed decidedly, and displayed little feature beyond general steadiness, followed by heaviness in late dealings. New York sold Sugar and bought Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, the copper shares strengthened moderately, and more bids were noted on the bond call than usual of late—these were about the only developments of interest. Montana gained ⅞, to 122, reacting to 120¾, and closing at 121; Butte rose ¾, to 17, with loss to 16¼ in the afternoon, and closing at 16½. One-eighth of 1 per cent. was bid to call 1,000 Butte and Boston at 17½ this week. Osceola was ½ better, at 34½, later losing ¼; Copper Falls appeared at 5; Aetna (Quicksilver) sold at 3⅝; Merced gold at 9½@9¼; Old Dominion copper was ¼ lower, at 16¼. In the general market West End Street was ¼ off, at 74¼; Gas 5s were ¼ lower, at 81½; Bay State Gas gained ⅜, to 5½, falling back to 5; New Haven and Hartford rose 1, to 175. Centennial touched 8⅞, falling back to 8½, and Arnold, after reaching 3¾, reacted to 3⅜. United States Oil gained ¼, to 18¼, but fell back to 18; Pullman Palace Car was up 1½, to 160½, closing at 160.

Closing bid and asked:

RAILROAD COMPANIES.

Atchison, new	11¾	12
Atchison, preferred	22¾	22⅞
Boston and Albany	..	215
Boston and Lowell	212	213
Boston and Maine	160	162
Chi., Bur. & Quincy	76½	76¾
Chi. Junction & Stock Yards	105¼	106¼
Chi. Junc. & Stk. Yards pf	108	109
Fitchburg pf.	92¾	93
Maine Central	121	123
Mexican Central	8¾	9¼
New England pf.	..	60
New York, N. H. & Hartford	174½	175
Old Colony	179½	180
Oregon Short Line & U. N.	15½	16
Union Pacific	7⅛	7¼
West End	73½	74¼
West End pf.	91	92
Wisconsin Central	2	..

BONDS.

U. S. 2s, 1891, reg.	95½	..
U. S. 6s, 1898, currency	103¼	..
U. S. 6s, 1899, currency	106½	..
U. S. 4s, 1907, reg.	111	111½
U. S. 4s, 1907, coup.	113	113¼
U. S. 4s, 1925, reg.	123½	123⅞
U. S. 4s, 1925, coup.	123½	123⅞
U. S. 5s, 1904, reg.	114	114½
U. S. 5s, 1904, coup.	114	114½
American Bell Telephone 7s	..	..
Atchison 4s, new	80	..
Atchison Adjustment 4s	46⅝	46¾
Burl. & Mo. River ex. 6s	117¼	120
Burl. & Mo. River non. ex. 6s	107	..
Chi., Burl. & N. 1st 5s	104½	104¾
Chi., Burl. & N. 2d 5s	99	..
Chi. B. & Q. con. 1st 7s	116	..
Chi., B. & Q. convert. 5s	99¾	100¼
Chi., B. & Q., Den. Ex. 4s	94	..
Chi., Mil. & St. P., Dub. 6s	121½	..
Chi., Mil. & St. P. W. V. 6s	117½	..
Chi. Junction & Stock Yards 5s	109	..
Chicago & North Michigan 5s	45	..
Chicago & West. Mich. 5s	52	60
Cons. R. of Vt. 1st 5s	52	..
Current River 1st 5s	50	..
Detroit, Lans. & Nor. 7s	55	..
Fre., Elk. & M. V. 1st 6s	127	128
Fre., Elk. & M. V. uns. 6s	127	..
Kansas City, Clinton & Spr. 5s	50	60
Kansas City, Ft. Scott & Gulf 7s	107	110
Kansas City, Ft. Scott & M. 6s	80½	82½
Kansas City, Memphis & Birm. 4s	65	..
Kansas City, Mem. & Birm. inc. 5s	23	24
Kansas City, M. R. & Bridge 5s	..	96
Kansas City, St. Jo & C. B. 7s	120	..
Little Rock & Ft. S. 7s	89	90
Louis., Evans. & St. L. 1st 6s	100	..
Marq., Ho. & Onton. 6s	107	..
Mexican Central con. 4s	67	67¾
Mexican Central 1st con. inc. 3s	16½	18
Mexican Central 2d con. inc. 3s	..	8½
New York & New Eng. 7s, ex. coup.	120	..
N. Y. & N. E. 6s, ex. coup.	113½	114
Ogdens. & Lake Champlain 6s	80	..
Oregon Short Line 6s	116	..
Wis. Central 1st 5s	39¼	40
Wis. Central inc. 5s	5	..

MINING COMPANIES.

Aetna (quicksilver)	..	4
Allouez	..	1
Arnold	3¼	3½
Atlantic	21	22
Boston & Montana	120½	121
Butte & Boston	16¾	16⅞
Calumet & Hecla	375	380
Centennial	8½	8¾
Franklin	10½	11½
Gold Coin Mines	3½	3⅝
Kearsarge	18¼	19
Napa (quicksilver)	..	6¾
Osceola	34	34½
Pioneer (gold)	5⅝	5¾
Quincy	111	112
Quincy Scrip, 3d inst., paid	100½	102
Santa Ysabel (gold)	..	13¼
Tamarack	121	122
Tamarack, Jr.	..	17
Tecumseh	2¾	3¼
Washington	..	5
Wolverine	9⅞	10

MISCELLANEOUS.

American Bell Telephone	223	224
Dominion Coal	8¼	8½
Dominion Coal pf.	..	83
Edison Electric Illuminating	145	155
Erie Telephone	66	66½
General Electric	34¾	35
General Electric pf.	77	80
Illinois Steel	35¾	37
Lamson Consolidated Store Service	21	22
Mexican Telephone	65	75
New England Telephone	..	103
Philadelphia Company	17½	18½
Pullman's Palace Car	159	160
United States Oil	18	18¼
United States Rubber	20	20½
United States Rubber pf.	73	73½
Westinghouse Electric	24½	25½
Westinghouse Electric pf.	51	51½

UNLISTED SECURITIES.

American Sugar Refining	115¾	115⅞
American Sugar Refining pf.	104½	105
Bay State Gas	5	5¼
Fort Wayne Trust, (A)	2	3½
Merced Gold Mining	9	9¼
Old Dominion Copper Mining	16	16½

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, March 9.—Interest in the local stock market, as well as in the financial and railroad circles generally, today was centred in Lehigh Valley because of the deal made with Drexel & Co., as representatives of J. P. Morgan & Co., and other New York interests in the anthracite coal roads by which the Asa Packer estate holdings of Lehigh Valley stock are taken from within reach of the bears, the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company is made financially secure and the way is made clearer for a more harmonious operation of the anthracite coal trade. This is what the deal means at present. Whether or not it will ultimately effect a change in the Lehigh Valley management remains to be seen. There is no indication of this at present, as Drexel & Co. have not even expressed a desire to

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Tuesday, March 9, 1897.

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
148	151	10	Adams Express	149¼	149¼	149¼	149¼	.....
11½	12¾	100	American Cotton Oil..	12	12	12	12	— ½
57	58	320	Am. Cotton Oil pf.....	57½	58	57	57	+1
111	113	10	American Express.....	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝	.....
13¾	13⅞	1,210	American Spirits Mfg.	14⅛	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅜
33¼	33⅞	100	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf..	34	34	34	34	+ ¼
115¾	115⅞	28,174	American Sugar Refs.	116⅜	116½	115¾	115⅞	— ⅛
104¼	104⅜	470	Am. Sugar Refs. pf....	104⅞	104⅞	104⅜	104⅜	+ ⅛
77⅜	77½	18,405	American Tobacco.....	77½	78¼	77¼	77⅝	+ ⅜
106¼	108¼	20	Am. Tobacco pf.....	107½	107½	107½	107½	.....
11⅜	12	1,110	At., T. & S. F.....	11⅞	12	11⅞	11⅞	.....
22¾	22⅞	1,571	At., T. & S. F. pf....	23⅛	23¼	22¼	22⅜	— ⅜
10	10⅜	1,080	Bay State Gas.....	10⅛	10⅞	10⅛	10⅜	+ ⅛
20¼	21	100	Brooklyn Rapid Trans.	20½	20½	20½	20½	— ½
10⅝	11½	50	Central Pacific.....	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	.....
17⅛	17⅜	250	Chesapeake & Ohio....	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼	.....
76½	76¾	7,415	Chi., Bur. & Quincy.	76⅜	77⅛	76⅜	76⅝	.....
76⅞	77¼	1,950	Chicago Gas.....	77⅛	77½	77	77	— ¼
77	77⅛	12,073	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul..	77	77½	76⅞	77⅛	.....
135½	136	152	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf..	136¼	136¼	135¾	136	.....
106¾	107	1,920	Chi. & Northwestern..	107	107⅜	107	107	— ⅛
67¾	68	1,210	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac..	68	68⅜	67⅞	67⅞	— ¼
27½	28	30	C., C., C. & St. Louis.	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	.....
40	50	100	Cleve., L. & W. pf....	40	40	40	40	— ¼
20½	21¼	200	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	21¼	21¼	21	21	— ½
4¼	4¾	650	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol.	4⅜	4⅜	4¼	4¼	— ¼
151¾	153	1,150	Consolidated Gas Co..	154	154	151⅞	151⅞	— ⅛
108⅜	108⅞	927	Delaware & Hudson..	109¼	109½	108¼	108½	— ⅝
154	156	100	Del., Lack. & Western	154½	154½	154½	154½	.....
105½	106	22	Ed. Elec. Ill. of N. Y..	106¼	106¼	106¼	106⅛	.....
33	34	65	Erie 1st pf.....	33	33½	33	33½	.....
...	...	31	Ft. W. & D. C. Sta....	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	.....
34⅞	35⅛	720	General Electric.....	35¼	35¼	34½	34⅞	— ⅛
35⅞	37	25	Illinois Steel Co.....	35⅜	35¾	35⅜	35¾	.....
24	26	1	Iowa Central pf.....	24	24	24	24	.....
...	...	100	Keely Motor	4½	4½	4½	4½	.....
23¾	24½	100	Laclede Gas.....	24	24	24	24	.....
169	169¾	265	Lake Shore	169½	169½	169¼	169¼	+1
48¼	48⅝	4,535	Louisville & Nashville.	48⅞	49⅛	48⅝	48⅝	— ⅝
83⅝	83⅞	22,963	Manhattan Con.....	85	86⅛	83	83⅜	— 1⅝
107	108	200	Metropolitan Traction.	107½	107½	107½	107½	+1½
43	48	275	Minnesota Iron.....	48	48	48	48	+ ¼
30¾	31	1,260	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf..	30⅜	31⅛	30⅝	30⅝	— ⅛
20⅞	21½	1,865	Missouri Pacific.....	22	22⅛	20⅞	21	—1
164	166	11	Morris & Essex.....	165	165	165	165	.....
24¼	24¾	155	National Lead Co.....	24	24	24	24	.....
91	91½	62	National Lead Co. pf..	91½	91½	91	91	.....
93¼	93¾	7,950	New Jersey Central...	94½	94⅝	93⅜	93⅜	— ⅛
96¾	97¼	1,812	New York Central....	96⅞	97⅜	96¾	96⅞	.....
174	175	134	N. Y., N. H. & H.....	174⅜	174⅜	174⅜	174⅜	— ¼
12½	13¼	55	N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis.	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼	.....
68	70	11	N.Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf	64⅜	64⅜	64¾	64⅜	.....
25	25½	100	N. Y. Sus. & West. pf.	25¼	25¼	25¼	25¼	— ¼
16	17	30	Nor. & W. pf., t. r....	17	17	16¾	16¾	.....
14	16	2	Nor. & W., new.....	15½	15½	15½	15½	.....
26½	28	102	Nor. & W. pf., new...	27	27	27	27	—1¼
4½	4⅞	266	North American.....	4¼	4¼	4¼	4⅛	— ⅛
13⅞	14	185	Northern Pacific.....	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	+ ⅛
37⅜	37½	1,560	Northern Pacific pf...	38	38⅛	37½	37½	+ ⅛
10	10½	100	Ontario Mining	10	10	10	10	— ⅛
14⅝	14¾	560	Ontario & Western...	14½	14¾	14½	14¾	— ⅛
15	16	100	O. S. L. & U. N.....	15½	15½	15½	15½	+ ⅛
25⅞	26	460	Pacific Mail.....	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	+ ⅛
25⅛	25¼	3,900	P. & R., all in. pd....	25¼	25½	24⅞	25⅛	+ ⅛
30	30¾	30	P. & R. 2d pf.....	30¼	30¼	30¼	30¼	.....
159½	161½	120	Pull. Pal. Car Co.....	160	160	160	160	+1
4¾	5¼	100	St. L. & S. F.....	5	5	5	5	.....
14⅜	15	100	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf...	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	+ ⅛
10½	11	10	St. Louis Southw. pf.	10	10	10	10	.....
18	23	100	St. Paul & Duluth....	20	20	20	20	.....
56⅜	56¼	5,255	St. Paul & Omaha....	55⅜	56⅞	55⅜	56½	+ ⅜
140	143¼	100	St. Paul & Omaha pf..	140½	140½	140½	140½	+1
14½	14⅝	250	Southern Pacific.....	14⅜	14⅝	14½	14½	— ⅛
27¼	27⅝	1,305	Southern Railway pf..	28	28⅜	27½	27½	— ½
9¾	10½	185	Standard R. & T.....	9½	9½	9½	9½	— ½
27	27½	1,310	Tenn. Coal & Iron....	27¾	27¾	26¾	27¼	—1
6¾	6⅞	300	Union Pacific	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ¼
1¾	2⅛	50	U. P., Denver & Gulf..	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	.....
36	40	2	United States Express.	38	38	38	38	.....
59¼	59⅜	1,425	U. S. Leather pf.....	59⅞	60	59¼	59¼	— ⅜
20¼	20⅜	20	United States Rubber.	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	.....
72½	73½	4	U. S. Rubber pf.....	72¾	72⅞	72⅜	72⅜	.....
6¼	6¾	340	Wabash	6⅜	6⅜	6¼	6¼	.....
15⅞	16¼	100	Wabash pf.....	16	16	16	16	.....
100	102¼	10	Wells-Fargo Express.	101½	101½	101¼	101½	.....
82⅝	82⅞	3,458	Western Union Tele..	82¾	83⅜	82½	82½	— ⅜
1⅝	1⅞	235	Wheeling & Lake Erie.	2	2	2	2	.....
Sales.....		145,565						

Silver.

63¾	64	2,000	Bullion certificates....	63¾	63¾	63¾	63¾	— ¼

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Dock & Imp 5s	Erie 4s prior bonds	N Y & Harl 1st coup	
4,000.....115¾	5,000s10F.....94½	1,000.....113	
Am Tobacco Co scrip	8,000s20F.....94½	Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s	
4,000.....71	5,000s20F.....94½	4,000.....88¼	
350.....70	2,000.....94½	5,000.....88¼	
27,000.....71	Ft W & D C 1st	88,000.....88¼	
Ann Arbor 1st 4s	4,000.....58½	Ohio Southern G M 4s	
5,000.....79¾	7,000.....58	5,000.....10	
At, T & S F gen 4s	Erie 1st con 7s	Ohio Southern 1st	
13,000.....82⅜	2,000.....140	8,000.....86	
3,000.....82¼	Gal, Harg & San An, Mex & Pac 1st 5s	Oregon R & N 4s	
2,000.....82⅜	5,000.....91	5,000.....83⅛	
38,000b3.....82⅜	7,000.....90¾	Oregon R & N 1st	
6,000.....82¾	Gen Elec Co deb 5s	1,000.....113	
6,000b3.....82½	1,000.....96	Ohio & Miss 1st, Springfield Div	
10,000.....82¼	Ind, Dec & West 1st	5,000.....102½	
4,500.....82⅜	5,000s30F.....100⅞	Phil & Read 1st pf inc, Trust Co certfs, all	
30,000.....82¼	Iowa Cent 1st 5s	Installments paid	
1,000.....82¼	2,000.....95	3,000.....45½	
Adjustment 4s	2,000.....94¾	20,000.....45¼	
5,000.....46⅜	5,000.....94½	2d pf inc, Trust Co certfs, all installments paid	
10,000.....46¼	Kan Pac 6s, 1895, Trust Co certfs, ex matured coups	2,000.....33½	
Atlantic & Pacific inc	19,000.....101½	27,000.....33⅛	
17,000.....½	Kan Pac 1st cons, Trust Co certfs	Phil & Read gen 4s, Tr Co certfs, assented	
At & Pac gtd 4s certfs of deposit	1,000.....74⅝	25,000.....81½	
7,000s3.....52	1,000.....74¾	2,000.....81⅝	
1,000.....52	9,000.....74⅞	20,000.....81½	
Balt Belt 1st gtd	Lac G L Co of St L 1st 5s	Pitt, Shen & L E 1st	
5,000.....94½	3,000.....94⅝	11,000.....99⅞	
Brooklyn R T 5s	L S & M So 1st reg	Pitts & West 1st	
5,000.....80⅛	20,000.....113	5,000.....72½	
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	L S & M So 1st coup	4,000.....72¾	
4,000.....109⅜	5,000.....113	73	
Bkn Wn W & W Co 5s	L S & M So 2d reg	St Jo & Grand Isl 1st, Trust Co certfs	
10,000.....97	5,000.....123¼	2,000.....50	
Bur, C R & N 1st	5,000.....123⅝	St L & Iron Mount 1st ext 5s	
500.....107	2,000.....123⅞	5,000.....103	
2,000.....107¼	L S & M So 2d coup	5,000.....102⅞	
Canada So 1st gtd	6,000.....123⅞	St L & S F 2d, Class A	
4,000.....109⅜	4,000.....123½	1,000.....114½	
Canada Southern 2d	6,000.....123⅞	St L S W 1st	
1,000.....104½	L S & M So Div bonds	2,000.....68	
Cent Ga Ry 1st 5s	10,000.....110⅜	Scioto Val & N E 4s	
10,000.....113⅛	5,500.....110¾	1,000.....83	
Cent of N J gen 5s	10,000.....110¾	So Pac of Cal 5s consld	
10,000.....113¾	500.....110⅝	10,000.....85½	
Cent Pac ext 5s	Lehigh Val Term 5s	Southern Ry 1st 5s	
20,000.....101	10,000s20F.....108¼	7,000.....89⅞	
Ches & Ohio con 5s	5,000.....109⅛	8,000.....90	
14,000.....110	Lehigh & Wilkesbarre cons, assented	2,000.....89⅛	
Registered	6,000.....97½	Standard R & T 6s	
4,000.....109	Mil & St Paul, Chi & Pac West 5s	500.....72½	
Ches & Ohio, R & A Div, 1st consol 4s	1,000.....113½	1,000.....73	
14,000.....101¼	H & D Div 5s	Standard R & T inc	
Chi, B & Q deb 5s	5,000.....109	2,000.....25½	
1,000.....99¾	Iowa & Minn Div	Tex & N O cons 5s	
Chi G I & C Co 1st	5,000.....131½	10,000.....94½	
5,000.....95⅞	Wis & Min Div	Tex & Pac 1st 5s	
Chi & Nor Pac 1st, Tr Co certfs	1,000.....112¼	1,000.....88¾	
5,000.....42¼	4,000.....112⅝	5,000.....89	
5,000.....42¾	M & St Paul 7 3-10	Tex & Pac 2d inc	
10,000.....43	1,000.....131½	10,000.....21¼	
1,000.....42¾	Mil & St Paul 8s 1st	Ulster & Del 1st 5s	
1,000.....43½	1,000.....104⅝	20,000.....98	
5,000.....43	Mo, K & East 1st	Union Elev 1st 6s	
Chi & N W S F 6s	4,000.....93	2,000.....72	
10,000.....119	Mo, K & T 1st 4s	23,000.....72⅛	
Chi, R I & P ext 5s	1,000.....84	5,000.....72¼	
20,000.....104	1,000.....84¼	Union Pac 1st, 1896	
2,000b3.....104	3,000.....84	10,000.....101½	
3,000.....104	Mo, K & T 2d	Trust Co certfs, ex matured coups	
5,000.....103⅞	1,000.....60	15,000s30F.....103½	
C, St P, M & O cons	5,000.....59⅞	Union Pac 1st, 1897	
2,000.....130	5,000.....59¾	3,000.....101½	
C, C, C & St L, St Louis Div 4s	20,000.....59⅞	Union Pac 1st, 1898	
10,000s20F.....94½	Mobile & Ohio new 6s	7,000.....101¾	
1,000.....95	2,000.....118¼	Union Pac ext s fd 8s, Tr Co certfs	
Col, H V & T 5s	Mobile & Ohio G M 4s	3,000.....92¾	
4,000.....72	7,000.....67	U P, D & G 1st	
Dal & Waco 1st 5s	1,000.....67¼	1,000.....33½	
1,000.....77	2,000.....67¼	Wabash 1st 5s	
Den & Rio Grande 4s	4,000.....67¼	1,000.....107	
15,000s20F.....88¼	N Y Cent 1st reg	Wabash 2d 5s	
Detroit Gas Co 5s	15,000b3.....118⅞	2,000.....68¾	
1,000.....71½	N Y, C & St L 4s	West Shore gtd 4s	
East Tenn, Va & Ga cons gold 6s	12,000.....106	5,000.....107	
2,000.....108¼	N Y, S & W Term 1st	15,000.....107⅛	
1,000.....108½	4,000.....107	Registered	
East Tenn, Va & Ga 1st 5,000.....100½	3,000.....106½	2,000.....105⅞	
East Tenn, Va & Ga divisional 5s	Nor Pac gen lien 3s	Wheel & L E 1st	
1,000.....113	1,000.....54⅞	1,000s3.....90½	
Total sales.....	5,000.....55		
	500.....55⅛		
	500.....55⅛		
	11,000.....55		
	10,000.....54¾		
		$1,184,850	

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	95½		Col. & H. Coal....	4¼	4¾	Mo., K. & T.....	12⅝	13
4s, r., 1907	111	111½	C. H. V. & T. pf.	10	40	Mobile & Ohio....	20	22½
4s, c., 1907	113	113¼	Com. Cable.....	160	172	Nat. Lin. Oil.....	12	14
4s, r., 1925	123½	123⅞	Consol Coal.....	33	40	Nat. Starch.....	4	7
4s, c., 1925	123½	123⅞	D. & R. G. pf....	40¼	41½	Nat. St. 1st pf....	56	60
5s, r., 1904	114	114½	D. M. & Ft. D....	8	9	Nat. St. 2d pf.....	13	20
5s, c., 1904	114	114½	D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	56	80	New Cent. C.....	5	8
Currency 6s, 1898	103½	..	D., S. S. & A....	3¼	4¼	New England.....	..	37
Currency 6s, 1899	106½	..	D., S. S. & A. pf..	7½	9½	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.....	27½	29
Cherokee 6s, 1897	100	..	E. E. Ill. of Bklyn.	90½	..	N. Y., S. & W....	8½	9
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100	..	Erie	14	14¾	Norfolk Southern.	60	70
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100	..	Ev. & T. H.....	23	31	Nor. & West., t. r.	10¾	11¼
Alb. & Sus.....	170	..	Ev. & T. H. pf....	37	45	Nor. & West. pf....	20	25
Alt. & T. H., t. r..	56	62¼	Gt. Nor. pf.....	120	123	Ohio Southern....	5	10
Am. Coal.....	111	120	G. B. & W. Deb., A....	..	50	Ore. R. & N.....	11	20
Am. T. & C.....	87	89	G. B. & W., Deb., B....	4	5	Ore. R. & N. pf..	42	44
Ann Arbor.....	9	10	G. B. & W. Deb.,	..	..	Penn. Coal.....	310	..
Ann Arbor pf.....	24½	25	Harlem	293	..	Peo., Dec. & Ev..	1½	1¾
At. & Pac.....	⅛	¼	Homestake	35	40	Peo. & Eastern...	3	8
Balt. & Ohio.....	15	16	Iowa Central.....	93	94	P. & R. 1st pf....	48	50
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	3	5	Iowa Central..... pf.....	6¾	7½	P., C., C. & St. L.	12½	12¾
Boston A. L. pf...	104	106	Jolliet & Chicago.	156	..	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.....	46	50
Bklyn Union Gas.	97	98	Kan. & Mich.....	5	7	P., Ft. W. & C....	163	170
Brunswick Co....	⅜	½	Keokuk & D. M..	2	4	Quicksilver	1	3
Buff., R. & P.....	16¾	20	K. & D. M. pf....	12	13½	Quicksilver pf....	8	10
Buff., R. & P. pf...	..	57½	Keokuk & West..	30	40	Rens. & Saratoga.	178	186
Bur., C. R. & N...	71	..	Laclede Gas pf...	70	80	Rio Grande W. pf.	..	38½
Canada Southern.	46	47	L. E. & W.....	16	18	R., W. & O.....	117	118
Can. Pac, ex div..	52½	53¼	L. E. & W. pf....	66	69	St. L. & S. L. 1st pf.....	39½	40½
Chi. & Alton.....	166	171	Long Island.....	45	49	St. L. S. W.....	3⅞	4
Chi. & Alton pf...	172	..	Mah. Coal R.....	100	115	St. P. & D. pf....	85	90
Chi. & E. Ill.....	43	45	Mah. Coal R. pf..	100	115	St. P., M. & M....	116	119
Chi. & E. Ill. pf..	95	98	Man. Beach.....	3	10	Southern Ry.....	9	9½
Chicago G W....	4	5	Md. Coal pf.....	45	55	Texas Pacific.....	9	9½
Chi. & N. W. pf..	155	..	Mex. Nat. certfs..	1	1⅝	Third Avenue.....	155	159
Clev., L. & W. pf..	40	50	Mich. Cent.....	94	98	Tol. & O. C.....	15	25
Cleve. & Pitts....	166	..	Minn. & St. L....	18	19	Tol. & O. C. pf....	50	75
Col. C. & I. Dev..	½	1	M. & St. L. 1st pf.	77	79	U. S. Leather.....	8	8½
C. C. & I. Dev. pf.	1	3	M. & St. L. 2d pf.	46	48	West. Union Beef.	6	7
Col. Fuel & I. pf...	..	80	Minn. Iron.....	43	48	W. & L. E. pf....	5⅛	6½

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE,

Stocks.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
140	Am. Sp. Mfg...	14	14	13⅝	13⅝
15,360	Am. Sug. Refs..	116⅜	116½	115⅜	115⅜
2,800	Am. Tobacco ...	77⅝	78¼	77⅝	77½
20	At., Top. & S. F.	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼
660	Chi. Gas	77⅛	77⅝	76⅞	77
690	Chi., R. I. & P.	68	68⅜	67⅝	67⅝
4,800	C., B. & Q.....	76⅞	77¼	76⅜	76⅜
6,510	Chi., M. & St. P.	77¼	77½	76⅞	77⅛
2,080	Central of N. J..	94	94⅞	92⅜	93½
20	General Electric.	35¼	35¼	35⅛	35⅛
2,560	Louis. & Nash ..	49¼	49¼	48⅝	48⅞
10,330	Manhattan	85	86¼	82⅞	83½
650	Mo. Pacific	22⅛	22½	20⅜	21
10	Nor. Pacific	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼
40	N. Y. Central ..	97¼	97¼	97¼	97¼
20	N. Y., O. & W..	75	75	75	75
50	Pacific Mail	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛
2,580	Phil. & Reading.	25⅛	25½	24⅞	25⅛
20	Southern pf....	28½	28½	28¼	28⅛
250	Tenn. C. & I....	27	27⅛	26⅞	26⅞
10	Union Pacific ..	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
150	U. S. Leather pf.	60	60	59¼	59¼
240	West. Union	82¾	83¾	82⅝	82⅝
50,890					

Bonds.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$4,000	A., T. & S.F. gen.	82½	82½	82½	82½
1,000	Can. South. 2d..	104½	104½	104½	104½
10,000	Nor. Pacific 3s..	55	55	55	55
5,000	Mo., K. & T. 2d.	60	60	59¾	59¾
$20,000					

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—Following is a statement of the condition of the United States Treasury and the receipts and expenditures of the Government on the 9th day of March, 1897:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

Gold coin	$143,959,594
Gold bullion	44,418,446
Total	$188,378,040
Net outstanding gold certificates	37,532,989
Balance	*$150,845,051
Standard silver dollars	$381,757,591
Silver bullion	816,903
Total	$382,574,494
Net outstanding silver certificates	$364,084,396
Balance	18,490,098
Standard silver dollars of 1890	$9,770,048
Silver bullion of 1890, (cost)	107,656,232
Total	$117,426,280
Less outstanding Treasury notes	117,426,280
United States notes	90,289,379
Net outstanding currency certificates	77,475,000
Balance	12,764,379
Treasury notes of 1890	$26,929,621
National bank notes	14,757,884
Fractional silver coin	15,858,959
Fractional currency	90
Minor coin	1,277,875
Deposits in National banks	16,193,212
Bonds and interest paid	479,327
Total	$75,496,970
Less National bank 5 per cent. fund	9,055,482
Outstanding checks and drafts	4,259,946
Disbursing officers' balances	26,507,886
Post Office Department account	3,298,661
Miscellaneous items	2,490,674
Total	$45,612,650
Balance	29,884,319
Available cash balance, including gold reserve	$211,983,848

RECEIPTS

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Customs	$531,447	$3,988,324	$94,487,112
Internal revenue	248,638	3,711,634	102,946,916
Miscellaneous	206,037	421,850	17,029,674
Total	$986,123	$8,121,809	$214,463,703

EXPENDITURES.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Civil and miscellaneous	$336,000	$1,328,000	$60,914,515
War	130,000	471,000	34,961,409
Navy	612,000	775,000	23,814,432
Indians	14,000	2,042,000	10,203,124
Pensions	275,000	4,840,000	100,529,259
Interest	45,000	289,000	28,799,592
Total	$1,412,000	$9,745,000	$264,222,334
Excess of expenditures over receipts	425,876	1,623,190	49,758,631

NATIONAL BANK FUND.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Deposits under act July 14, 1890	$125,750	$637,000	$9,570,080
Redemptions under act July 14, 1890	40,060	247,715	6,193,423

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.

	United States Notes.	Treasury Notes.	
	(Since 1879.)	(Since 1890.)	Total.
To date	$472,508,082	$87,508,420	$560,016,502
This fiscal yr.	47,210,111	7,470,110	54,689,221
This month	240,344	151,660	392,004
This day	.....	1,500	1,500

*Net gold and bullion, including $100,000,000 reserved for redemption of United States notes, Section 12, act July 12, 1882.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day amount to $248,638; from customs, $531,447, and miscellaneous, $251,037.

The National bank notes received to-day for redemption amounted to $175,548.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Jules S. Bache and others, acting as a committee for holders of Atlantic and Pacific income bonds, (Western Division,) announce that bonds under the agreement have been deposited to a very large extent with the Manhattan Trust Company of New York and the American Loan and Trust Company of Boston, and that it is imperative that bondholders who have not yet deposited and who desire to co-operate with the committee, should do so not later than the 15th inst., after which date bonds will be received only on such terms as the committee may impose.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES FOR THE NEW York Navy Yard, February 25, 1897.—Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Supplies for the New York Navy Yard, to be opened March 16, 1897," will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 12 o'clock noon, March 16, 1897, and publicly opened immediately thereafter, to furnish at the New York Navy Yard the quantity of scrubbing brushes, flax twine, hardware, vaseline, glycerine, neckerchiefs, rubber buttons, trouser cloth, linen tape, sewing silk, candles, sugar, and tinned hams; also two five-ton steam hoisting winches. The articles must conform to the navy standard, and pass the usual naval inspection. Blank proposals will be furnished upon application to the Navy Pay Office, New York. The attention of manufacturers and dealers is invited. Tie bids, all other things being equal, decided by lot. The Department reserves the right to waive defects or to reject any or all bids not deemed advantageous to the Government. EDWIN STEWART, Paymaster General, U. S. N.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, CHARLESTON, S. C., February 10, 1897.—Sealed proposals for furnishing materials and constructing jetties at Winyaw Bay, S. C., for building steam pump dredge, and for completing mud dyke on South Island, S. C., will be received here until 12 o'clock noon, March 12, 1897, and then publicly opened. Information furnished on application. FREDERIC V. ABBOT, Capt., Engr.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, WILMINGTON, Del., Feb. 8, 1897.—Proposals for dredging in Wilmington Harbor and Christiana River, Del., will be received until noon MARCH 11, 1897, and then opened. Information furnished on application. WM. F. SMITH, U. S. Agent.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

HOEGER, FRANZ XAVER.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Xaver Schaidler, Christina Rohrl, Amalia Enslein, Anna Trinkwalter, Leopold Schaidler, Marie Kleber, Mrs. Maria Metzger, Mrs. Amalia Zweckl, Johann Sporl, Karl Sporl, Fani Sporl, Augusto Sporl, Mrs. Theresia Seifried, Mother Caroline Sporl, Louise Wolfrum, Mrs. Karoline Wek, Armin Hoeger, send greeting:

Whereas, Friedericka Hoeger of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our City and County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the 17th day of April, 1893, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of FRANZ XAVER HOEGER, late of the City and County of New York, deceased; therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New York, at his office in the City of New York, on the twenty-sixth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of our said City and County of New York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. JOHN H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 28th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of Surrogate's Court.

QUINCY, WENDEL & ROBESON, Attorneys for Petitioner, 280 Broadway, N. Y. City. f3-1aw6wW

HUSSON, JOSEPH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Executors' Sale of Flats for the Schwarzschild Estate—Important Transactions by Private Contract and at Auction.

John T. Williams is reported to have bought for improvement the old Cyclorama property, 131 by 150, on the southeast corner of Fourth Avenue and Nineteenth Street. Mr. Williams could not be seen yesterday, and the employes of his office were non-committal regarding the alleged purchase. The parcel has been on the market for many years. As its location is excellent, the report of its purchase by Mr. Williams has every chance of proving true, despite the fact that it would be a radical departure from the line of investment he has followed for several years.

Robert J. Blake has sold the four new five-story brick flats, 204 to 210 West Eighty-eighth Street, on plot 108 by 100.8, at about $140,000.

Goodman & Stern have sold for Pincus Lowenfeld and William Prager the four-story brick tenement 1,488 Second Avenue, on lot 21 by 75, to Moses Schwab, for $13,-900.

The three-story and basement brownstone-front dwelling, 30 West Ninetieth Street, 20 by 52 by 100.8, has been sold by Mrs. Margaret S. Russell to Miss Emma L. Shaw.

Mrs. Caroline Uhlig has bought of Beer & Schaffner, 87 West Third Street, a five-story brick tenement, with store, 25 by 99 by 109, at $34,500, and will give in part payment Long Island property.

A. Litteny has sold for L. and J. Brandt the five-story flat 115 West One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, 25 by 85 by 100.11, at about $29,000.

Mark Ash has sold to a builder for improvement a plot, 145 by 94.8, on the southeast corner of Audubon Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street.

Duff & Rusher have sold for J. M. Lichtenau two lots on the west side of Amsterdam Avenue, 25.11 feet north of One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, at about $25,-000, to Gustavus L. Lawrence, and resold for the latter the northerly lot to Frederic De Peyster Foster.

Duff & Rusher have also sold for Thomas J. McLaughlin twelve lots on the south side of One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, 125 feet east of Lenox Avenue, to Paul Euell, for $118,000, in exchange for the five-story single flat, at 157 West Eightieth Street, size 20 by 92 by 102.2, and the five-story double flat, at 159 West Eightieth Street, 35 by 92 by 102.2, at $116,000.

Duff & Rusher have sold for G. L. Lawrence to a Mr. Seymour the two lots on the north side of One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, 100 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, on private terms. These lots are part of the lots sold by them for the Valentine estate to Mr. Lawrence a few days ago.

The four-story and basement brownstone-front dwelling, 34 West Fifty-fourth Street, on lot 17 by 100.5, has been sold at about $37,000, presumably by John Griffiths, the owner of record.

The location of the building 136 Third Avenue was inadvertently omitted yesterday from our report of a twenty-one-year lease between William Byrd and David Mackoff.

Peter F. Meyer's stand was the rallying point for buyers in the Trinity Building salesroom yesterday, and he was kept busy for over two hours disposing of a large variety of properties at executors' and legal sales. The offering that attracted the greatest attention consisted of a number of flats on East Fifty-second Street, owned by the estate of the late Joseph Schwarzschild. A representative neighborhood audience gave it minute attention, but so conservative were their ideas that it was a hard struggle for the auctioneer to obtain a price in any instance that could be called anywhere near actual value. The details of the day's transactions follow:

Adrian H. Muller & Son sold, by order of the State Trust Company, as trustee, 115 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, a four-story brick tenement, on lot 18.7 by 100.8, to M. C. Baum, for $7,950.

J. A. Van Rensselaer sold, in foreclosure, to Sophia Hencken, the plaintiff, 809 and 811 Westchester Avenue, two four-story brick tenements, with stores, on plot 53.11½ by 94.1 by 64.4½ by 82.11, for $24,400.

Bryan L. Kennelly sold, in foreclosure, to Isaac Goldman, 351 East Nineteenth Street, a three-story and basement brick dwelling, on lot 20 by 92, for $13,400.

Peter F. Meyer sold, for the executors of the estate of Joseph Schwarzschild, to Charles Leider, 346 East Fifty-second Street, a five-story brownstone-front flat, on lot 20 by 99.8, for $25,000; also, to Adolph M. Bendheim, 342 East Fifty-second Street, a five-story brownstone-front flat, on lot 20 by 99.8, for $15,050; also, to the same buyer, the similar flat, 347 East Fifty-second Street, on lot 20 by 100.5, for $14,650; also, to Richard Everitt, 349 East Fifty-second Street, an adjoining and similar flat, with same-sized lot, for $16,000; also, to A. D. Kubie, 351 East Fifty-second Street, a five-story brownstone-front flat, on lot 26.6 by 100, for $23,500; also, for the executor of the estate of Richard Carroll, a plot 50 by 84.6, on the northwest corner of South and Jackson Streets, with one and two story frame buildings, to Pincus Lowenfeld and William Prager, for $16,700.

The same auctioneer sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, John W. Cornish, for $17,-522, lots 27 to 33, inclusive, in block 518; lots 34 to 40, inclusive, and lot 47, in block 517, map of property of James L. Parshall, and described as follows: Beginning at the northwest corner of lot 27 and running east, across Jackson Avenue, 225.0½ by south 120 by east 87.6, to Forest Avenue, by south along same 18.11½ by west, and again crossing Jackson Avenue 312.6½ by north 139.2; also, to the plaintiff, Louis E. Jessurun, the two three-story frame dwellings on the east side of Stebbins Avenue, 128.8½ feet north of Westchester Avenue, lots 18.8 by 80 each, at $2,807 and $2,857, respectively; also, to Weber Brothers, third mortgagees, at $3,732, the similar adjoining dwelling, on lot 18.10 by 80; also, to the plaintiff, Louis E. Jessurun, the adjoining dwelling, on lot 18.6 by 80, for $2,405; the house next adjoining, on lot 18.10 by 80, for $2,505; the one adjacent, on lot 18.7 by 80, for $2,555; the next to the north, on lot 18.9 by 80, for $2,355, and the one lying uppermost of the row of eight, on lot 19.2 by 80, for $2,555. The houses will require an expenditure of about $250 to finish the interior of each.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. sold, in the Real Estate Exchange, a plot 56 by 102.2, on the north side of Seventy-sixth Street, 249.11 feet west of Avenue A, to Charles J. Schnatz and Charles Massoth, for $13,000.

An important real estate deal, involving the transfer of exactly $1,000,000 of Brooklyn property, was closed at the office of Frank A. Barnaby yesterday, by which David G. Leggett of Brooklyn exchanges his property located on Hicks, Pierrepont, and Montague Streets, at a valuation of $250,-000—150 feet on Pierrepont Street, 150 feet on Montague Street, and 200 feet on Hicks Street, comprising fifteen city lots—for the eight-story office building known as the Hamilton and Franklin, at a valuation of $750,000. The Hamilton Building is 93 feet 4 inches on Court Street by 140 feet 5 inches on Joralemon Street. The Franklin Building is 50 by 100 on Remsen Street, connecting in the rear with the Hamilton.

Mr. Leggett purchased the Pierrepont Street property for the purpose of erecting a large hotel, but in view of this exchange he has concluded to abandon it, and will erect on the site of the old Hamilton Building a thoroughly modern fire-proof office building. The Hamilton and Franklin were built by A. A. Low, and passed into the hands of Mr. Barnaby through an exchange effected with Seth Low, President of the Columbia University, in December last. Mr. Barnaby has disposed of the hotel site to a New York syndicate, who will proceed to erect the hotel almost as contemplated by Mr. Leggett. The difference in the values of the properties exchanged was paid by Mr. Leggett in cash.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway, unless otherwise specified:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John H. Regan, referee, Seventieth Street, north side, 220 feet west of West End Avenue, 80 by 100.5, vacant. Due on judgment, $16,136. Also Seventieth Street, north side, 300 feet west of West End Avenue, 100 by 100.5, one-story frame building and vacant. Due on judgment, $15,110.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, William S. Andrews, referee, 280 West Seventy-third Street, south side, 31 feet east of West End Avenue, 17.3 by 76.8, three-story and basement brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $1,175; subject to first mortgage for $5,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John F. Brodsky, referee, 106 West Sixty-first Street, south side, 110.4 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 40 by 100.5, six-story brownstone front flat. Due on judgment, $52,802.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Horace Secor, Jr., referee, southwest cornor of Rutgers Slip and Cherry Street, 60 by 61.4, two five-story brick tenements, with stores. Due on judgment, $47,513.

By L. J. Phillips & Co., public auction sale, southeast corner of Ninth Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street, 18.9 by 70, New York Hospital leasehold, four-story, brownstone-front flat, with store; also 328 Ninth Avenue, adjoining above, 20 by 70, New York Hospital leasehold, four-story brownstone-front flat, with store; also 370 West Twenty-ninth Street, south side, 70 feet east of Ninth Avenue, 30 by 78.9, New York Hospital leasehold, five-story brownstone-front flat.

By William M. Ryan, executor's sale, 153 East Sixty-second Street, south side, 100 feet west of Third Avenue, 20 by 100.5, three-story and basement brownstone-front dwelling; also Topping Street, east side, 142 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-first Street, 58 by 116 by about 122.5, vacant.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Ernest Hall, referee, King's Bridge and West Farms Roads, as shown on map of Adamsville, now Third Avenue, west side, 75 feet north of Bathgate or Madison Avenue, 50 by 145 by 43 by 119, excepting land taken for opening and widening of Third Avenue, three-story frame house, with store and two-story frame stable in rear. Due on judgment, $6,113.

By William Kennelly, partition sale, Henry P. Butler, referee, northwest corner of Webster Avenue and One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street, 64.4½ by 93.2½ by 64.6 by 86.11, two-and-one-half-story frame dwelling, 22.6 by 30.6.

By Adrian H. Muller & Son, foreclosure sale, George L. Rives, referee, southeast corner of Eighth Avenue and Eighteenth Street, 20.4 by 110, four-story frame building, and two-story frame buildings, with stores, on street in rear; also, 248 to 252 West Eighteenth Street, south side, 110 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 68 by 92, one three-story and two two-story frame buildings; also, 236 to 242 West Eighteenth Street, south side, 228 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 97.11½ by 92, five and six story brick brewery and three-story brick office; also, northeast corner of Eighth Avenue and Seventeenth Street, 26.4 by 100, three-story frame building, with store, and two-story brick rear buildings; also, 243 to 265 West Seventeenth Street, north side, 100 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 280 by north 38.5 by west 55 by north 53.7 by west about 225 by south 92 to beginning, eight one, two, three, four, and five story brick brewery buildings on 243, 245, and 253 to 265, three-story frame buildings, with two-story brick stables and one-story frame buildings in rear of 247 to 251; also, 239 to 243 West Eighteenth Street, north side, 249.4½ feet east of Eighth Avenue, 50.7½ by 92, three-story brick and frame stores and tenements, with two-story frame building and four-story brick tenement in rear. Due on judgment, $526,016.

By Richard V. Harnett, foreclosure sale, Robert Sturgis, referee, 6 West Eighty-fourth Street, south side, 119 feet west of Eighth Avenue, 21 by 102.2, four-story and basement stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $30,919.

At 59 Liberty Street, by Richard V. Harnett & Co., executor's sale, 243 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street, north side, 57 feet east of St. Nicholas Avenue, 16.8 by 100.11, three-story-and-basement brownstone-front dwelling; also, 635 Walton Avenue, west side, 416.8 feet north of One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, 16.8 by 94.1 by 16.8 by 93.11, three-story-and-basement brick dwelling.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Nos. 307 and 309 Eighth Street, for a six-story brick flat and stores, 24.9 by 80.11, and a five-story and basement brick flat and stores, 24.9 by 83.2, W. Feinberg of 217 East Sixty-ninth Street and Joseph Polstein of 200 Henry Street, owners; Michael Bernstein of 241 East Broadway, architect; cost, $44,000.

Boulevard, east side, between Eighty-second Street and Eighty-third Street, for two two-story, 26.2 by 70, and six one-story, 25.4 by 60, brick stores and dwellings, Mrs. N. F. Reynal of 263 Madison Avenue, owner; Charles H. Richter, Jr., of 1 Madison Avenue, architect; cost, $28,000.

No. 344 West Thirty-first Street, alterations to a four-story brick flat, Dora Pope of 503 Fifth Avenue, owner; John H. Kimbel of 503 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $5,000.

No. 2,341 Eighth Avenue, alterations to a two-story brick store, M. J. Adrian of 308 East Broadway, owner; W. A. O'Hea of 269 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, architect; cost, $750.

Nos. 471 and 473 Eleventh Avenue, alterations to a three-story and basement brick factory, Eugene Ludin of 471 Eleventh Avenue, owner; Jordan & Giller, 19 Park Place, architects; cost, $350.

No. 252 West One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, alterations to a four-story and basement brick and stone flat, Louis Stern, owner; Herkes & Bigler of 6 East One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, architects; cost, $60.

No. 127 Clinton Place, alterations to a four-story brick shop, John G. Norris of 125 West One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, owner; William McGrath of 787 Second Avenue, architect; cost, $13,000.

No. 155 West Fifty-first Street, alterations to a five-story brick tenement and store, Mrs. Charles Olcott of 494 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, owner; Richard R. Davis of 247 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architect; cost, $797.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Tuesday, March 9.

6TH AV, n w corner of 43d St, 25.5x75; Theodore E. Macy to Alice A. Knight.... $1

56TH ST, n s, 393.10 ft e of 11th Av, runs w 93.10x200.10 to 57th St x e 150x s 100.5 x w 56.6x s 100.5; William S. Andrews, referee, to Gustavus A. Schaefer and another 91,000

68TH ST, n s, 381 ft w of Central Park West, 19x100.5; Daniel W. Smith to George G. Freer..... 1

69TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Central Park West, 25x100.5; John T. Farley and another, executors, to Mayer S. Auerbach. 17,500

LEXINGTON AV, n e corner of 97th St, 100.5x95; Thomas J. McLaughlin and wife to Francis J. Schnugg..... 1

117TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of Lenox Av, 300x100.11; Francis J. Schnugg to Thomas J. McLaughlin..... 1

133D ST, 161 West; Charles Fisher and wife to William R. Smith..... 1

99TH ST, s s, 425 ft e of West End Av, 100x100.11; the Bank of the Metropolis to Edmund Coffin..... 40,000

155TH ST, n s, 437 ft w of 11th Av, 0.6x 200 to 156th St; George J. Peet as assignee to George B. Grinnell and others.. 312

LOTS 185 and 186, map of Undercliff Terrace; Cyrus C. Miller and wife to Emma J. Sommer..... 1

1ST AV, s s, Lot 87, map of new village of Jerome, 25x125; Julia A. Bennett to Margaret Cebrowski and another..... 950

PERRY ST, n s, 150 ft n of Waverley Place, 25x95; John Kane to Mary Kane.. 10

AVENUE A, s e corner of 18th St, 23x75; Francis X. Zwinge and wife to George Kiesel and wife..... 1

18TH ST, s e corner of Avenue A, 75x 23; Mayer Katzenberg and wife to Francis X. Zwinge 1

31ST ST, 344 West; Sarah E. Taylor to Dora W. Pope..... 1

2D AV, n w corner of 28th St, 24.8x 100; John G. W. Honeck to Louise P. Honeck, ½ part..... 1

38TH ST, s s, 168.6 ft e of 10th Av, 27x98.9; John J. Hoeckh and wife to Gottfried Reustie..... 15,250

RAILROAD AV, e s, 40 ft n of 169th St, 50x100; Frank Schaeffler and wife to Jonas Herring..... 1

AVENUE C, s e s, Lot 198 and part of Lot 197, map of Prospect Hill estate, 50x 273.6x irregular; Francis A. Dugro, referee, to William J. Murphy and others.. 4,995

ROCKFIELD ST, n s, 725 ft e of Marion Av, 25x126.5x25x126.6; Susan M. Mallahan and another to William Wilson..... 1,000

ALLEN ST, e s, 129.5 ft s of Delancey St, 24.8x87.6; Louis Namm to Cecilie Namm, partition 1

SAME PROPERTY; Louis Namm to same. 1

13TH ST, s s, 110.3 ft e of Avenue C, 22.10x103.3; Catharine Foerster to Edward Mandel 17,000

SAME PROPERTY; Edward Mandel and wife to Emma B. Meyer and another.... 17,000

62D ST, n s, 160 ft w of 1st Av, 17x100.4; Jacob David to Clara Rosenfeld..... 1

SYRACUSE AV, n s, Lot 181, map of the Arden property; William P. Auerbach and wife to Mabel Andrews..... 1

LOT 397, map of Unionport, 50x100.9; Thomas Richardson and others to Joseph G. Richardson..... 1

2D ST, n s, Lots 429-430, map of Laconia Park; Malinda G. Mace to Edward A. Kelly 1

91ST ST, 315 West; James T. Lewis to Anna M. Zollikopper..... 1

BROADWAY, e s, 25 ft s of 153d St, 25x 99.11; Jacob A. Zimmermann and wife to Frederick Ludwig and another..... 9,000

35TH ST, n s, 289.3 ft e of 6th Av, 21.5x 98.9; Jennie N. Whiting to A. B. Whiting and another..... 1

20TH ST, 45 West; Josiah S. Lindsay and wife to Michael Rowan..... 1

MORRISANIA AV, n e corner of Helen St, runs n 203.3x w 25; August N. Morris and others to Charles A. Peabody, Jr. 10

84TH ST, 239 West; Jacob P. Solomon to Catherine M. Scott..... 300

169TH ST, n w corner of 167th St, runs n w 95.6x s w 45.1x s 54.7x e 90.3; Gregorio Di Lorenzo and wife to Marie M. Johannesen 100

MORRIS AV, e s, 200 ft n of 181st St, 50x 98; John Hefner and wife to Frederick Schmidt 3,400

AVENUE B, s e s, Lot 175, map of Prospect Hill estate; Mary Kelly to Catharine Quinn and another..... 1

RAILROAD AV, e s, 40 ft n of 169th St, 50x100; Jonas Herring to Frank Schaeffler 1

RAILROAD AV, e s, 91.7 ft n of 169th St, 0.3x100; Frank Litter to Jonas Herring and wife 100

SHERMAN AV, n s, 100 ft e of Dyckman St, 150x150; Sarah A. Fanning to James Conway 1

SAME PROPERTY; James Conway to Jacob Hess 1

62D ST, n s, 160 ft w of 1st Av, 17x100.4; Jacob David to Clara Rosenfeld 1

1ST AV, s e corner of 108th St, 100.11x 95; also, n s of 107th St, 125 ft e of 2d Av, 100x58x102.2x39; Burton N. Harrison, referee, to Smith Ely 21,400

107TH ST, s s, 275 ft w of 1st Av, 25x 100.11; Augustus H. Vanderpoel, referee, to William J. Amend 250

2D AV, 2,184; Herman Wendt to Henry Wendt 15,300

136TH ST, 119 West; Emma G. Leith to Mary C. Pease 1

Recorded Leases.

BOOKSTAVER, Marcus, to the Nauss Brothers; 2,289 9th Av, 4 years $360

DEL GROSSO, Vettori, to Giuseppe Lefrieri and another; 429 East 114th St, 2½ years 216

FAGEN, Margaret, to Frederick Wittpenn; 2,183 5th Av, 5 years $960. 1,020

FILE, Edward, to Michael J. Depre; 76 Avenue D, 3 years 480

RECKNAGEL, Laura A., to John Gerken; 113 Water St, 21 years..... 2,300

RAUH, John, to Adolph Maltz; 2,513 3d Av, 4 years 1,200

WITTNER, Hulda, to Abraham Freedman; 364-366 Cherry St, 5 years..... 4,200

Recorded Mortgages.

ASH, Charles, to Pauline Taferner; n s of 112th St, 125 and 150 ft e of Lenox Av, 2 mortgages, 1 year..... $5,000

BROWN, Ella, to W. E. Boling; n s of 79th St, 114.2 ft e of Madison Av, 1 year 3,500

BRANDT, Frederick, and wife to Gray W. Moulton; 60 East 104th St, 2½ years. 4,000

BERGHANE, Frederick A., to Matilda M. Berghane; 21 West 119th St, 3 years.... 3,000

COFFIN, Edmund, to the Bank of the Metropolis; s s of 99th St, 125 ft e of West End Av, 1 year..... 35,000

DAILY, George, and John A. Carlson and wives to Joseph Hamershlag; s e corner of Amsterdam Av and 146th St, 1 year.. 50,000

EWELL, Jennie K., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 14 West 55th St, 5 years 32,500

HOFFSTADT, Isidor, to David E. Oppenheimer; s e corner of 88th St and Madison Av, 1 year..... 55,000

HESS, Jacob, and wife to Samuel L. Laderer; n s of Sherman Av, 150 ft e of Dyckman St, 4 lots, 4 mortgages, 2 years 3,000

HESS, Jacob, and wife to Solomon Moses; n s of 183d St, 275 ft e of 11th Av, 7 months 1,600

JOHANNESEN, Marie M., to Gregorio Di Lorenzo; 169th St, w corner of 167th St, see deed, 2 months..... 1,850

SAME to John Reinschmidt; same property, demand..... 2,050

SAME to George W. S. Elliott; s w s of 169th St, 95.8 ft n of 167th St, 1 year. 1,200

JOHNSTON, William, to Judson S. Todd; s s of 53d St, 325 ft w of 8th Av, demand 2,000

KEEGAN, Catherine, to Charles and Elizabeth Wiehle; s s of 74th St, 210 ft e of 3d Av, 2 years..... 1,500

KATZ, Louis, and Samuel Strauss and wives to the Institution for the Savings of Merchants' Clerks, 611 East 11th St, 5 years..... 7,000

LIVINGSTON, John, and wife to Arthur D. Weekes and another, executors, &c., of John A. Livingston; 202 West 85th St, 5 years..... 20,000

SAME to same; 204 West 85th St, 5 years..... 20,000

McLAUGHLIN, Thomas J., to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York; s s of 117th St, 125 ft e of Lenox Av, (three mortgages,) 1 year..... 66,000

SAME to William Hall's Sons; s s of 117th St, 125 ft e of Lenox Av, 1 year.. 19,300

MOORE, Mason E., Richard Cummings; e s of Morningside Av East, 66.10 ft n of 121st St, 1 year..... 5,000

MAPES, Clara E., to Frederick A. Strang; s corner of Prospect Av and 169th St, 1 year..... 1,000

MURPHY, James A., Frank, William J., and Thomas H. to Kate Murphy; e s of Avenue C, part of Lot 198, map of Prospect Hill estate, Fordham, 1 year... 624

SAME to Henrietta Murphy; s e corner of Avenue C and Lot 197, same map, 1 year..... 624

SAME to Elizabeth Delaney; part of Lot 198, same map, 1 year..... 312

SAME to same; part of Lot 197, same map, 1 year..... 312

MURPHY, James A., Frank, William J., and Thomas H. to Georgiana Murphy; part of lot 197, map of Prospect Hill Estate, at Fordham, 1 year..... 3,121

SAME to same; lot 198, same map, 1 year..... 3,121

MILLER, Sarah C., to Henry H. Barnard; s e corner Decatur Av and Travers St, 1 month..... 3,500

RUDOLPH, Lizzie, to The Franklin Society for Home Building and Savings; n w s of Berrian Av, 82½ ft s w of 3d St, 24th Ward, installments..... 500

STONEBRIDGE, Charles H., and wife to Jerome B. Davis; e s of Kirkside Av, 107 ft n of Kingsbridge Road, 1 year..... 1,500

SCHMITT, Friedich, to John Hefner; e s of Morris Av, 200 ft n of 181st St, 5 years 2,400

SCHAEFER, Gustavus A., and Henry L. and wives to The Washington Life Insurance Company; s e corner 86th St, 393.10 ft e of 11th Av, 1 year..... 65,000

SAME, to The Manufacturers and Traders' Bank of Buffalo; n s of 56th St, 393.10 ft e of 11th Av, 1 year..... 35,000

SCHNUGG, Frances J., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; s e corner of 117th St and Lenox Av, 1 year..... 60,000

SAME, to Sarah H. Powell; same property, 4 months..... 60,000

SAME, to Maria Hillenbrand; n e corner of Lexington Av and 97th St, 7 months.. 14,000

WENDT, Henry, to Herman Wendt; 2,184 2d Av, 1 year..... 2,400

WILSON, Mary E., to George F. Gifford; e s of Bathgate Av, 80 ft n of 172d St, 5 years..... 3,500

WEGENER, Frederick L. T., and wife to Jacob A. Zimmermann; e s of Broadway, 25 ft s of 132d St, demand..... 1,000

SAME to same; same property, demand.... 4,000

SAME to same; e s of Morris Av, 81.6 ft s of 152d St, demand..... 2,500

ZODIKOW, Ludwig, and wife and Louis Lewenthan to Sigmund Cohn; 313 Rivington St, 2 years..... 600

ZOBEL, Frederick C., to Catherine Dellamore, trustee; 14 Christopher St, demand 3,000

SAME to William F. Vause; same property, demand..... 2,500

ZWINGLI, Francis X., to Mayer Katzenberg; s e corner of Avenue A and 18th St, 4 years..... 11,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BOLLING, William E., to Harris Soloman. $1

ERSKINE, John K., Jr., to Laura D. Beach..... 1

FRASER, Alexander W., to Stephen G. Thomas 1

FITZMAURICE, Daniel P., to Jennie McCabe 3,000

HIGGINS, Thomas C., to Harriet S. Armstrong 8,000

KATZENBERG, Mayer, to Yette Katzenberg 1

LIVINGSTON, John, to Arthur D. Weeks and another, executors, &c., of John A. Livingston 15,000

MORRISON, Emilie, to Janette Thompson 1

MILLER, George M., and another, trustees, to Paulino Echeverria..... 14,000

McCABE, Jennie, executrix of A. H. Webster, to Daniel P. Fitzmaurice..... 8,000

OVERINGTON, Harry, to Robert F. Seifert 2,000

RYER, Frederick, Jr., to Robert Worthington 2,101

TAYLOR, James W., to Ellen Fehlhousen 2,000

WILLIAMS, George G., and another, executors of Louis C. Hamersley, to Lily W. Beresford and others, trustees..... 1

Lis Pendens.

CORTLANDT AV, s e corner of 152d St, 86.9 x100x85.9x100, 153d St, n s, 120.3 ft e of Morris Av, 25x100; Susie Tonner against Mary Volkommer and others, (for partition.)

ROOSEVELT ST, s e corner Chambers St, 22.3x 20.8x30.3; John Aitken against John and Annie Aitken, (to foreclose three mortgages.)

147TH ST, n s, 350 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x 99.11; Joseph Coar against Charles H. Betts and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)

22D ST, n s, 254.5 ft w of 7th Av, 16.1x98.9; Julius H. Hampe against Norah E. Callahan, (special performance.)

35TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100; Mary McKittrick against Jacob Goldstein, (to set aside deed.)

123D ST, n e corner of 7th Av, 125x100.11; Moore and Wyman Elevator and Machine Works against David Steinfeld and others, (to foreclose mechanic's lien.)

137TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of Lenox Av, 125x99.11, except part released; also 137th St, s s, 191.7 ft w of Lenox Av, 41.7x99.11x42.1x99.11; Andrew Galbraith, as assignee for Harry Brown, against Rosa Wiederman and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)

14TH ST, s s, 200.1 ft w of 3d Av, 62.5x116.6x 62.6x116.6; Almira J. Brown against Julius Engel and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)

152D ST, s s, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 75x 99.11; the Union Dime Savings Institution against Annie T. O'Shea and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)

WESTCHESTER AV, e s, 140 ft s of Wales Av, 25x67; Department of Buildings of the City of New York against Annie Haenschen, (violation of the building law.)

ELIZABETH ST, 147; same against Solomon Bachrach, (same action.)

46TH ST, 204 West; same against Cornelius Westerfield, (same action.)

CHERRY ST, 58; same against Edward L. Carey, (same action.)

48TH ST, 353 and 355 West; same against George Scott, (same action.)

MADISON ST, 210; same against Hebrew Sheltering House Association, (same action.)

36TH ST, n e corner of Broadway, runs n, 105.9 x197.2 ft e to 6th Av, x s 98.9 ft to st x w 159.5 ft; Elmer B. Yale against Douglas H. Schneider and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)

122D ST, 218 East; Martin L. Rickerson against John Van Dolsen and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)

148TH ST, n s, 325 ft w of 7th Av, 100x99.11; John H. Loos against Lizzie C. Brettell and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)

WALKER ST, 88 and 90; Daniel J. Carroll against Annie Pfluger and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)

Mechanics' Liens.

MOUNT HOPE PLACE, n s, 450 ft w of Morris Av, 125x125; Jeremiah Buckley against John C. Blake, owner and contractor..... $1,274

MOUNT HOPE PLACE, s s, 450 ft w of Morris Av, 125x125, same against same. 1,274

116TH ST, 205 East; Josephine Collins against Joseph A. Loughran, owner and contractor 57

45TH ST, 238 East; Frederick Hildebrandt against Jacob Fine and Rosie Bienenfeld, owners and contractors..... 283

GREAT JONES ST, 46 to 52; William Buese against Thomas W. Keogh, owner and contractor 359

3D AV and 74th St, s e corner, 102.2x135; William Hall's Sons against estate of Peter A. H. Jackson, owner, and James R. Breen & Son, contractors..... 5,650

45TH ST, 238 East; Warner & Halls against Jacob Fine and Rosie Bienenfeld, owners and contractors..... 531

98TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of West End Av, 100x150; S. Vitti against Antonio G. Pucci, as contractor..... 37

104TH ST, 12 to 16 West; same against same 16

77TH ST, 140 to 146 West; William Buess against James Livingston, owner; Paul Buell, contractor..... 370

19TH ST and 4th Av, s w corner, 200x131x irregular; New York Roofing Company against the Central Real Estate Association, owner; James B. Smith, contractor.. 11,606

GREAT JONES ST, 55; William Buese against Thomas W. Keogh, owner and contractor 345

BROOME ST, 125; Charles Weinstein and others against Robert L. Knapp, owner; William Emrich, contractor..... 2,400

45TH ST, 243 East; John Lewis and others against Ellen L. Potts, owner and contractor..... 59

BROOK AV, n e corner of 164th St, 25x 65; David Shuldiner against Matthew Coogan, owner and contractor..... 195

GREAT JONES ST, 46 to 52 and 55; John J. Radley against Thomas W. Keogh, owner and contractor..... 1,580

Orders Under Chapter 915, Laws of 1896.

3D AV, 1,279 to 1,283, and 200 and 202 East 74th St, being s e corner, 102.2x 135; James R. Breen & Son, on the estate of Peter A. H. Jackson, to William Hall's Sons..... 5,650

BLEECKER ST, 112 to 116; Henry S. Wood on Louis M. Jones and the City Trust, Safe and Deposit and Surety Company of Philadelphia, to Nathaniel F. Jones 62,900

CALENDARS AND DECISIONS.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

No. 198—E. M. Parsons vs. The Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company.—Leave granted to file brief on behalf of the United States and to reply thereto.—Argument continued for the railroad company and concluded for Mr. Parsons.

No. 205—The United States vs. Julian Sandoval et al.; No. 599—Levi P. Morton vs. The United States, and No. 195—The Rio Arriba Land and Cattle Company vs. The United States.—Argument commenced for the United States and continued for the Rio Arriba Land and Cattle Company.

Call for to-day: Nos. 205, (599 and 195,) 626, 206, 189, (and 190,) 209, 211, 12, 563, 539, 177.

Calendars for To-day.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Opens in Room 122, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M.

121—New York Filter Company vs. Niagara Water Company. 992—Miles vs. Vivian. 100—Sweeney vs. Barge M. G. Lenard, &c. 102—Sharples vs. Mosley & Stoddard Company. 103—New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company vs. Gross. 105—Welsh vs. Steamship Alvena. 106—Pine vs. The Mayor, &c. 107—Holmes vs. Hurst. 110—Blauvelt vs. Interior Conduit Company. 111—McCann vs. Yacht Wadena.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 64, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M.

13—Steinwender vs. Steamship Mexican Prince. 19—Elmenhorst vs. same. 21—Crossman vs. same. 28—Trebble vs. Tugs W. E. Street and Thomas Dickson. 57—Sidenberg vs. Ferryboat Baltimore.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

People ex rel. Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, appellants, vs. County Court of Onondaga County.—Order affirmed, with costs.

People ex rel. Robert Crummey vs. G. W. Palmer, Controller of Brooklyn, appellant.—Judgment and order reversed and motion for a mandamus denied.

Casper Stapf vs. V. Loewer's Gambrinus Brewing Company, appellant, (motion to dismiss;) Mary Ann Huda, appellant, vs. American Gluose Company, (motion to prefer;) Clothilda Bodine vs. R. K. Brown, appellant, (motion to prefer.)—Granted.

In re application of William L. Edwards, law student, for permission to take examination; in re Henry Dean Shedd, law student, (motion for leave to file.)—Denied.

Trustees of Amherst College vs. T. G. Rich and others, appellants, (motion to amend remittitur;) in re Peekamoose Fishing Club, (motion for reargument;) in re application of Alice McGee, executrix, (motion to set aside order dismissing appeal.)—Denied, with costs.

Christian Mosel vs. the William H. Frank Brewing Company, appellant, (motion to dismiss;) Henry F. Gillig, respondent, vs. George Treadwell Fur Company and Hugh J. Grant, receiver, appellant, vs. same, (motion for reargument;) Michael Tully vs. New York and Texas Steamship Company, appellant, (motion to dismiss;) Charles H. Woodward vs. Holland Medicine Company, (motion to dismiss.)—Denied, $10 costs.

Medora Harroun vs. Brush Electric Light Company, appellant, (motion to dismiss.)—Granted and appeal dismissed, with costs.

Albert Spencer vs. Chauncey Kilmer, (motion to amend judgment.)—Motion granted by providing that costs of new trial abide the event.

Adelbert V. Koenig vs. United Life Insurance Association, (motion to dismiss.)—Granted, with costs.

Adolph Simis, Jr., vs. Andrew Missel, (motion to put on calendar.)—Granted, no costs.

Anthony Day, as executor, &c., appellant, vs. Ferdinand Greenbaum,—Argued by Edward W. S. Johnson for appellant, Charles Goldozier for respondent.

Annie A. E. Moffett, respondent, vs. Mary S. Elmendorf and others, appellants and respondents. —Argued by James W. Gerard, Jr., Charles W Westbrook, and Edward W. Ditmars for appellants, James G. Flanders for respondent.

People ex rel. Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, appellant, vs. W. H. Clapp and others, as assessors, &c., and another. —Argued by John G. Milburn for appellant, J. B. Adams for respondents.

Calendar for to-day: Nos. 48, 50, 53, 54, 55, 57, 58, and 61.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; Williams, O'Brien, Parker, and Ingraham, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M.

Enumerated Motions.—36—New York Life Insurance and Trust Company vs. Kane. 17—Rothschild vs. Rio Grande Western Railway Company. 23—Wholey vs. Kane. 57—McDonnel vs. Henry Elias Brewing Company. 33—Geery vs. Pollock. 63—Clokey vs. Evansville and Terre Haute Railroad Company.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and District Courts.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

Litigated Motions.—1—Moss vs. Hosch. 2—Tatum vs. Tatum. 3—Matter of Vogel. 4—Simonds Furnace Company vs. Simonds Manufacturing Company. 5—Savings Bank County of Heves vs. Zeimer. 6—Houghton vs. Gage. 7—Corn Exchange Bank vs. Bossio. 8—Turner vs. Eames. 9—Huntington vs. Huntington. 10—Leven

The New Hotel at Columbus.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 9.—The Directors of the Great Southern Hotel, a mammoth structure approaching completion, have decided to furnish the building and give the 400 stockholders the benefit or otherwise which home management will secure. The Directors failed to close a contract with Mr. Lee of New York to furnish and run the house.

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SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

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CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; four years' best city references. 349 East 30th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By competent chambermaid and waitress; willing and obliging; personal city reference; Protestant. 234 East 76th St., Downey's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By neat German girl as chambermaid and seamstress; best references. Call at Mrs. Borgmann's, 521 East 83d St.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a French Swiss girl as chambermaid and seamstress; city or country; good references. M. D., 217 West 33d St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a respectable young girl, lately landed, as chambermaid and to assist in any other work; willing and obliging; city or country. 204 East 44th St.

CHAMBERMAID or MAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid or maid; best city references. Mrs. Hughes, 701 6th Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young woman as first-class chambermaid; best city references. 81 West 45th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a Protestant girl as chambermaid; will assist in laundry or pantry; city references. Box 180, 753 6th Av.

Companions.

COMPANION.—Lady as companion, or would assume care of child or young miss; best references given and required. A. E. C., Box 181 Times Office.

Cooks.

COOK—GARDENER.—By a man and wife; German; wife as excellent cook and baker, or laundress; first-class buttermaker; man as gardener and generally useful; understands horses, cows, poultry thoroughly; best references; moderate wages. Charles S., 75 West 9th St., Room 8.

COOK.—English; experienced in all branches of cooking; takes entire charge of dinners and luncheons; one or more kitchenmaids; lady going abroad, reason of leaving; highly recommended. McKinley, 796 6th Av.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in private office; understands all kinds French and American cooking; best reference; city or country. Agnes, 217 West 17th St.

COOK.—By first-class Swedish cook; competent in all branches of cooking and baking; excellent pastry; best references. M., 930 2d Av., care of Lundstrom.

COOK.—By a first-class Norwegian cook; competent in all branches of cooking; excellent baker. K., Box 296 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as cook; understands German and American cooking; good reference. Advertiser, 229 East 43d St.

COOK.—By a Protestant woman as first-class cook; private family; good reference. M. C., Box 650 3d Av.

COOK.—By first-class cook; daily or monthly; private family; willing to go to country; good reference. 317 East 56th St; ring first bell right.

COOK.—By a respectable person as cook in private family; excellent city reference; willing to go to the country. Griffin, 303 East 33d St.

COOK.—By a middle-aged Welsh Protestant woman as cook; side dishes of all kinds; reference. 303 West 19th St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By a first-class dressmaker; at home, or to go out by the day; best references; ladies fitted at their own homes. McDermott, 1,697 Lexington Av.

DRESSMAKER.—Formerly with Mme. Dieden; will make gowns by day from $7 to $14; in latest styles; city reference. 202 West 43d St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a young lady of refinement, cheerful disposition, and good appearance, as housekeeper in refined widower's home where one or two servants are kept; thoroughly versed in cooking and sewing, as well as all household duties; city or country; six years' references. A. F. K., Box 51, 753 6th Av.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By North German; first-class hairdresser, dressmaker, packer, and traveler; take whole charge of wardrobe; best city reference. V. C., Box 283, 530 6th Av.

LADY'S MAID.—By a young woman as lady's or children's maid, or companion; very willing; no experience. Edith, 222 East 39th St.

MAID or CHILD'S NURSE.—By a refined woman, or mother's assistant to children; good seamstress; a home preferred; excellent reference; would live in the country. 148 East 123d St., third bell, west.

MAID.—Competent; French; understands the care of lady's wardrobe; good hairdresser, packer, and traveler; highly recommended. Maid, 564 Lexington Av., care of Burne.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By respectable young woman as first-class laundress; all kinds of fine work; wants three days in the week; references. Mrs. Suthan, 319 East 37th St.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—Would do chamberwork and plain washing; no cards. Brown, 1,516 Lexington Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress; German; in private family; personal reference. 216 West 32d St.; ring Maebus's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—Experienced, reliable, thoroughly competent; highly recommended; wages, $20. 137 East 52d St., third floor.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By an English Protestant, as competent nurse to care for chronic invalid; hospital experience; good references. A. E. T., 110 West 14th St.

NURSE and SEAMSTRESS.—By neat, tidy German girl as nurse and seamstress; willing to assist chamberwork; city or country; best city references. 154 East 40th St.

NURSE.—As nurse; well educated; Swedish lady, lately landed; speaks German and English; city or country. A. W., Post Office, Montclair, N. J.

NURSE.—By a respectable woman as nurse to invalid or sick lady; can take a trained nurse's place; has best city reference. J. K., Box 265 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

NURSE.—By a young German-American woman as nurse in private family; references. S. R., Box 14, 1,242 Broadway.

NURSE.—By a refined American woman as nurse for invalid. Mrs. T., 950 6th Av.

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Nurses

NURSE.—By a cheerful, companionable, kind-hearted woman, as nurse to invalid gentleman; understands fine housekeeping; used to traveling in foreign countries; speaks several languages; best references from prominent persons. Mrs. Wintfort, Larchmont, N. Y.

Parlormaids.

PARLOR MAID or USEFUL MAID.—By young English girl; just landed; good references. X. Foster, 103 East 31st St.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a competent seamstress by the day; thoroughly understands dressmaking and all family sewing; reference. 844 East 65th St.; third bell.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By young English woman, thoroughly competent, as waitress; all branches; best city reference; country preferred. 228 East 42d St.

WAITRESS, &c.—By a thoroughly experienced English waitress, or as parlormaid; excellent references; city or country. Annie, Box 333 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

WAITRESS or PARLORMAID.—By a competent waitress or parlormaid; best city references. M. O'D., Box 276 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

WAITRESS or PARLORMAID.—By a respectable young woman as first-class waitress or parlormaid; best city reference. M. B., Box 270 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—Understands her work thoroughly; serves wines; careful with china; best references; wages, $22. M., Box 271 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

WAITRESS, &c.—By a girl as waitress and assist as chambermaid in a private family; city reference. Can be seen at 236 East 36th St.

Washing.

WASHING.—By an experienced woman to take fine family washing home, or go out by the day. 216 East 80th St.

Miscellaneous.

A LADY WHO HAS BEEN DAILY COMPANION, chaperon, for eight years to a young lady in London, England, wishes a similar post, or will act as guide to American ladies visiting England; best references. Mrs. Hubert, 52 Lower Sloane St., London.

USEFUL WOMAN.—American woman as useful woman for up-stairs work; good reference. M. S. W., Box 206, 152 6th Av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER or VALET.—By an American, 28 years old; speaks French; best references from well-known New York families; good traveling servant. A. M., care of Boceard, 79 West 57th St.

BUTLER.—By a fine German gentleman's butler, perfectly reliable and sober, with best city references, in a fine German-American private family; wages, $35. Pinner Brothers, Box 23, 1,062 3d Av.

BUTLER or VALET.—Single; thoroughly experienced; willing and obliging; best city references; last employer can be seen; city or country. Butler, 7 Christopher St.

BUTLER.—By a respectable young man; thoroughly competent; best city references; last employer can be seen. G., Box 367 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By a young man; city or country; thoroughly experienced; willing and obliging; highest references. 877 6th Av.

BUTLER.—By a man as first-class butler, care of silver; gilt-edge references; no objection to country. Alfred, 117 West 24th St.

BUTLER.—By a first-class, steady French butler in private family; moderate wages; first-class city reference. V. De Monde, 207 West 41st St.

BUTLER.—By a competent English servant; single; age, 28; tall, smart appearance; highest city references. W. J. B., 821 6th Av.

BUTLER, &c.—As butler, valet, or steward of yacht. W. B., care of A. Bedford, 305 West 114th St.

BUTLER.—By a young man as butler; five years' best of city reference. N., 539 5th Av.

Care of Houses.

CARETAKER.—By a highly recommended couple; would like to take charge of a private residence during Summer. Honest, Box 250, Times Office.

CARETAKER.—By man and wife, Swedish, to take care of house during Summer; best of reference. A. P., 109 West 125th St.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By Swede; age 34; strictly temperate; highly recommended as honest, experienced, trustworthy, excellent man. 238 East 32d St.

COACHMAN.—A gentleman wishes to secure a situation for his coachman; six years' best reference. Coachman, 1 West 53d St.

COACHMAN or USEFUL MAN.—Steady position; experienced; best references. A., 36 Avenue A.

COACHMAN.—By a young man; married; best city reference; country preferred. W. F., 103 East 54th St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—Married; no family; Swiss; 30 years; experienced in greenhouse culture, palms, Croton, Dracena roses, carnations, grapes, &c.; ornamental bedding, shrubs, and trees; fruits and vegetables; lawns and roads; first-class reference. P. Haessig, Hoosick, N.Y.

GARDENER.—By single man; age thirty-four; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; capable of taking care of a first-class gentleman's place. Gardener, 37 East 19th St., seed store.

GARDENER.—By German; married; experienced in greenhouse, raising flowers, fruits, vegetables, planting and growing ornamental trees and shrubs, formation of lawns; also management of live stock. Charles Bickel, 211 Chrystie St.

GARDENER.—By a gardener; German; married; practical long experience in greenhouses; vegetable, fruit, and landscape gardening; ten years' reference from last place. H. M., Box 120 Times Office.

Second Men.

SECOND or THIRD MAN—Private family; first-class city references. Feib, 61 Lexington Av.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—By young man, 24 years, 5 feet 9 inches, and very neat; understands the care of horses; very handy around the house; city or country; private family preferred. Ed Tindall, 173 East 77th St.

Valets.

VALET or BUTLER.—By a Swiss German; single; Protestant; like to travel, or private family; good personal references, present employer. H. Burker, 19 West 31st St.

VALET.—By an Englishman; five years in last place. Walter Kemp, 246 East 15th St.

Waiters.

ASSISTANT WAITER.—By a young German-American as assistant waiter or useful man; private family; city or country. John Baumann, care Mrs. Huesgen, 155 East 50th St.

Miscellaneous.

A YOUNG MAN, 25 YEARS OF AGE, WOULD like a position as shipping clerk or a position of any kind; good references. DAVID LESSER, 1 Pitt St.

COMPANION and ATTENDANT.—By an American young man with party as companion and attendant; understands massage, &c.; neat, willing, and obliging; will travel anywhere if necessary. Private, 1,242 Broadway.

DAY'S WORK.—By a jobbing mason to do work by the day; city or country. Peter Duffy, 226 Avenue C.

NURSE, &c.—As nurse, companion, masseur; chronic, alcoholism, insane, narcotics, or invalid; unexceptionable references; willing; sober; shaves; valets; travels. Thompson, 72 West 50th St.

REPAIRER.—By experienced repairer and French polisher on furniture and art work, pianos, mandolins, guitars, in store, hotel, club; willing to assist any kind of work of trade; best of references as to honesty. G. Gustavson, 226 East 30th St.

YOUNG MAN, SPEAKING AND WRITING fluently Italian, French, and English, well educated, extensively traveled, wants occupation. D. L. C., Box 113 Times Office.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—Competent and experienced housekeeper, who can also keep accounts; must have unexceptionable city references, of at least one year, from last employer. 585 Lexington Av.; ring Carroll's bell.

WANTED—Young lady to canvass among dressmakers and other lines of trade for a leading publication. Address Daily, Box 101 Times Office.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—Men everywhere to act as private detectives under instructions; experience unnecessary. Address, with stamp, Universal Detective Agency, Indianapolis, Ind.

WANTED—An active, intelligent man, with business experience, to secure advertising for one of the best-known daily newspapers in the country. Address PARK ROW, Box 101 Times Office.

BICYCLES.

Guaranteed equal to any at $100. Agents wanted.

1897 Elmore Bicycles, $75.

5,000 other cheaper grades, $50 list; big discounts; Searchlight, 20th Century Lamps, Corbin & Sterling Bells, all at prices unheard of. Old 1896 models, $19, $24, $29, and $39; terms cash.

PARK ROW BICYCLE CO., 23 Park Row, opp. Post Office.

BICYCLES.

WE MAKE **Wheels, Too!**

Quality Guaranteed the Best.

STYLES:
LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S & TANDEM.

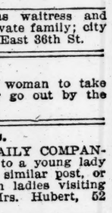
The Lightest Running Wheels on Earth.

THE ELDREDGE
....AND....
THE BELVIDERE.

We always Made Good Sewing Machines!
Why Shouldn't we Make Good Wheels!

National Sewing Machine Co.,
339 Broadway, New York. Factory: Belvidere, Ills.

Experience Is the Best Teacher



Riders of other than Columbia wheels have found that out. No bicycle is so good as the old reliable. Columbias have proved it, thousands of riders are demonstrating it daily—

STANDARD OF THE WORLD.

$100 to all alike.

POPE M.F.G. CO.

New York Stores:
12 Warren Street.
60th St. and Boulevard.

CLEARANCE SALE

Of our entire stock of second-hand and shop-worn bicycles. Prices to suit all.

Prices ranging	Among the lot are some	Prices ranging
5.00	SPALDINGS, CREDENDAS, COLUMBIAS, HARTFORDS, RAMBLERS, CRESCENTS, ERIES, GENDRONS, VICTORS, LIBERTYS, WARWICKS, LOVELLS.	25.00
10.00		30.00
15.00		40.00
20.00		50 00

A. G. Spalding & Bros. 126-130 Nassau St. | Spalding-Bidwell Co. 29, 31, 33 W. 42d St.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending March 13, 1897, will close (promptly in all cases) at the General Post Office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

WEDNESDAY.—At 8 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship Ethiopia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Ethiopia"); at 7 AM (supplementary 9 AM) for Europe, per steamship St. Louis*, via Southampton, (letters for Ireland must be directed "per St. Louis"); at 9 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Majestic*, via Queenstown; at 10 AM for Belgium direct, per steamship Friesland, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Friesland.")

SATURDAY.—At 5 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Bretagne*, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Bretagne"); at 8 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Werkendam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Werkendam"); at 8 AM for Genoa, per steamship Fulda, (letters must be directed "per Fulda"); at 9 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Aurania*, via Queenstown; at 11 AM for Norway direct, per steamship Island, (letters must be directed "per Island.")

*PRINTED MATTER, &c.—German steamers sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays take printed matter, &c., for Germany, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. White Star steamers on Wednesday take specially addressed printed matter, &c., for Europe. American, Cunard, and French Line steamers take printed matter, &c., for all countries for which they are advertised to carry mail.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

WEDNESDAY.—At 10 AM (supplementary 11 AM) for Central America (except Costa Rica) and South Pacific Ports, per steamship Allianca, via Colon, (letters for Guatemala must be directed "per Allianca"); at 11 AM for Santos, per steamship Dalmatia; at 11 AM for Progreso, per steamship Panama, (letters for other parts of Mexico must be directed "per Panama"); at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship Yumuri, via Havana.

THURSDAY.—At 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Nassau, N. P., and Santiago de Cuba, per steamship Santiago.

FRIDAY.—At 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Jamaica, Port au Prince, Savanilla, and Carthagena, per steamship Allegheny, (letters for Costa Rica must be directed "per Allegheny"); at 7 PM for Nassau, N. P., per steamer from Miami, Fla.

SATURDAY.—At 8 AM for Bermuda, per steamship Trinidad; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Jeremie, Jacmel, and Aux Cayes, per steamship Alps, (letters for Belize, Guatemala and Puerto Cortez must be directed "per Alps"); at 10:30 for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, and Yucatan, per steamship Senaca, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Seneca"); at 10:30 AM for Haiti, Cumana, and Carupano, per steamship Prins Willem I., (letters for other parts of Venezuela, Curacao, Trinidad, British and Dutch Guiana must be directed "per Prins Willem I."); at 12 M for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago, per steamship Grenada; at 8:30 PM for Newfoundland, per steamer from Halifax.

SUNDAY.—At 7 PM for Nassau, N. P., per steamer from Miami, Fla.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM., for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 2:30 AM and 2:30 PM. §Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Peru, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March 17 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March 17 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of India, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to March 22 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Braemer, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to March 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Tropic Bird, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Mariposa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March 27 at 7:30 AM., 11 A.M., and 6:30 PM., (or on arrival at New York of steamship Umbria with British mails for Australia.) Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii and Fiji Islands, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after March 27 and up to April 1 at 6:30 PM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. §Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New York, N. Y., March 5, 1897.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

Arbitration
MASS MEETING.

The following call has been signed by 250 representative citizens:

Convinced that the General Arbitration Treaty proposed between the United States and Great Britain, and now pending before the Senate of the United States, is just and prudent in both its provisions and purpose, we hereby invite our fellow citizens of New York to a mass meeting to be held in

COOPER UNION,
Thursday Evening, March 11,
AT 8 O'CLOCK P. M.,

to take such action as may be deemed best in favor of the ratification of the treaty.

His Honor MAYOR STRONG will preside at the meeting and the speakers will be

BISHOP POTTER, PRESIDENT LOW,
HON. H. E. HOWLAND RABBI GOTTHEIL,
SAM'L GOMPERS, HON. F. R. COUDERT,
Pres. Am. Fed. Labor, HON. C. S. FAIRCHILD

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

GET RICH QUICKLY; Send for 300 Inventions Wanted.—Edgar Tate & Co., Patent Solicitors, 245 Broadway, N. Y., the leading house in the world.

HOTELS OF THE WORLD.

This list appears Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Hotel Pocket Guide
GRATIS.

For Information, Circulars, etc., of any Hotel Below, Call at or Address (Send Stamp) the

Hotel Tariff Bureau,

63 Fifth Avenue . . . New York.
96 Regent Street . . . London.
248 Rue de Rivoli . . . Paris.

(e. p. means European plan, a. p. American.)

Albany, N. Y.....Hotel Kenmore, a. p., $4
Asheville, N.C.,Battery Park Hotel, a.p., $4 up
Atlantic City, NJ.(J.H.Borton)TheDennis,ap.$3up 18 up per week. Largest House. Directly on ocean
Atlantic City, N.J.,The Chalfonte,a.p.,$3 to $4
do ..The Ilesworth Hotel, a. p., $3 to $5
Baltimore, Md....The Carrollton, a. p., $3 up
Brooklyn, N. Y.....Mansion House, a. p., $3
do .....Pierrepont House, e. p., $1 up
Charleston, S. C.,Charleston Hotel,a.p.$3.50 up
Cincinnati, O..Grand Hotel, e. p. $1.50, a.p. $3
Denver, Col.,New St.James Hotel, a.p.,$2.50 up
do ..The Windsor Hotel, a. p., $2 to $3.50

FLORIDA. East Coast Hotel System. C. B. KNOTT General Superintendent.
- **St. Augustine,** Alcazar, ap.
- do The Ponce de Leon, ap.
- do Hotel Cordova, ep.
- **Ormond,** The Ormond, ap.
- **PalmBeach,** PalmBeachInn.ap.
- do Royal Poinciana, ap.
- **Miami,** The Royal Palm, ap.

FLORIDA. Plant System of Hotels.
- **Tampa,** Tampa Bay Hotel, ap. Open Dec. 3
- **Winter Park,** Seminole, ap. " Jan. 15
- **Port Tampa,** The Inn, ap. " all year
- **Belleair**.....Belleview, ap.. " Jan. 15
- **Kissimmee,** Kissimmee, ap. " Jan. 15
- **Ocala**.....Ocala House, ap. " Dec. 1
- **Punta Gorda,** Punta Gorda, ap. " Jan. 10

FLA.
- **Jacksonville,** The St. James, ap. $4 up
- **Lockridge.** The Plaza Hotel,ap.$3 up
- **Suwanee Springs Htl** &famouswater

Gt. Barrington, Mass..Berkshire Inn, a. p., $3
Indianapolis, Ind.....The Denison, a. p., $3
Kansas City, Mo.The Midland,ep.$1 up.ap.$3 up
Lakewood, N. J...Hotel Lakewood, a. p. $4 up
London, Eng.De Vere Hotel | De Vere Gardens
do ....Broadwalk do | Kensington Pal. W
do Prince of Wales do | Specially recom'd.
Louisville, Ky.Galt.House,ap.$3-$5,rooms $1 up
New Orleans, La.New St.Charles Hotel,ap.$4up
do The Hotel Grunewald, e. p., $1 up
do The Cosmopolitan Hotel, e. p., $1.50 up
New York.....The Fifth Avenue, a. p., $5
do .....The Majestic, e. p., $2
do .....Hotel Netherland, e. p. $2, a. p. $5
do (W. F. Leland)..Windsor, e. p. $1.50, a. p. $4
do .....The Gerard, e. p. $1.50, a. p. $3 to $4
do (Davis & Foster)..Hotel St.Andrew,e.p.,$1.50
do (N.B.Barry).New St. Cloud Hotel, e. p., $1.50
do ....Hotel Westminster. e. p. $2, a. p. $3.50
do (B'way & 11th St.)The St. Denis, e. p., $1.50
do (Wm. G. Leland)..Grand Hotel, e. p., $1 up
do ....Hotel Endicott, e. p. $2, a. p. $3.50 up
do (W. Johnson Quinn).Hotel Empire,e.p.$1,a.p.$3
do (E. 11th St.)Albert-St. Stephens, e. p., $1 up
do (M. J. Shea)..Grosvenor,(10th & 5th Av.,) a. p.
do (5th Av.& 15th St.)Hotel Kensington,e.p.$1.50
do (Wm. Noble)..Hotel Grenoble, e. p., $1.50 up
Old Point Comfort, Va. The Chamberlin,a.p.,$4
do .....Hygeia Hotel, a. p., $3 up
Philadelphia, Pa.The New Hotel Walton, ep.,$2
do .....The Aldine Hotel, a. p., $3.50
do (Rest'nt A-la-carte) New Lafayette, ep.,$1 up
do (Chas. E. Leland).Hotel Hanover,ap.,$2.50 up
Philadelphia..Colonnade, e.p. $1.50, a.p. $3.50
The finest cuisine in Philadelphia.
Pittsburg, Pa....Hotel Anderson, a. p., $3 up
Portland, Or.(H.C.Bowers) ThePortland,ap.$3up
Portsmouth, N. H..The Rockingham a. p., $4
Quebec, Canada.Chateau Frontenac, a.p., $3.50
Richmond, Va..Jefferson, a.p.,$5 up,e.p.$1.50 up
Rochester, N.Y.Whitcomb House, a. p., $2 up
Savannah, Ga.....The De Soto, a. p., $4 up
Schenectady, N. Y., The Edison, a.p.,$2.50 up
St. Louis, Mo.,(Firep'f.) Southern Htl,ap.$3 to $5
do Lindell Hotel, e. p. $1 up, a. p. $2.50 up
Syracuse, N. Y..Yates Hotel, e. p. $1.50, a.p. $4
Troy, N. Y., The Troy House.....ap., $3 up
Washington, D. C...Arlington Hotel, a. p., $5
do Hotel Normandie, e. p. $2, a. p. $5
do .....Ebbitt House, a. p., $4 up
do .....The Raleigh, e. p., $1.50 up
do Hotel Wellington, e. p. $1.50,a.p.$3 up
do .....The Riggs House, a. p., $4 up

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

A Trip to Jamaica,
the Queen of West Indian Islands, by the Atlas Line

offers exceptional advantages to persons seeking a vacation of limited duration for health and rest. The trip from New-York to Jamaica and return can be made in 17 days. Send for illustrated booklet.

PIM, FORWOOD & KELLOCK,
General Agents, 24 State St., New-York.

FRENCH LINE.
COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS, FRANCE.
LA BRETAGNE, Rupe..Sat., March 13, 8 A. M.
LA NORMANDIE, Delonclе..Sat., Mch. 20, 5 A.M.
Rates of Passage, First Class, N. Y. to Paris, $80 & up, inc. Railway fare to Paris. Parlor car seat and landing charges; 2d class to Paris, $54.75.
A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

WHITE STAR LINE.

Majestic, Mar. 10,	Noon	Majestic, April 7,	Noon
Germanic, Mar. 17,	Noon	Germanic, Apr. 14,	Noon
Teutonic, Mar. 24,	Noon	Teutonic, Apr. 21,	noon
Britannic, Mar. 31.	Noon	Britannic, April 28,	noon

No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.
Pier 45 North River. Office, 29 Broadway, N. Y.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.

Aurania, March 13, M | Umbria, Apl 3, 6:30 AM
Etruria, Mh. 20, 6:30 AM | Lucania, April 10, 11 AM
Campania, Mch. 27, 1 PM | Etruria, April 17, 3 PM
From Pier 40 North River, foot Clarkson St.
For freight and passage apply at company's office, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF STEAMERS
NEW YORK—LONDON—WEEKLY.
Sailing from Pier 39 N. R., ft. West Houston St.
MASSACHUSETTS .....March 18
For freight and passage apply to
NEW YORK SHIPPING CO.,
General Agents.
Washington Building, 1 Broadway, New York.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.

Havel, Tu., Mch. 16, 10 AM | Trave, Tu., April 6, 10 AM
Spree, Tu., Mch. 23, 10 AM | Havel, Tu., April 13, 10 AM
Lahn, Tu., Mch. 30, 10 AM | Aller, Sat., April 17, 10 AM

GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.
Fulda, March 13, 10 AM | Werra, April 17, 10 AM
Kaiser, Mch. 27, 10 AM | Fulda, April 24, 10 AM
Ems, April 10, 10 AM | Kaiser, May 8, 10 AM

FOR ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT.
Steamer of March 13 will proceed to Alexandria.
OELRICHS & CO., 2 BOWLING GREEN.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS LINE, from New York to Plymouth, (London,) Cherbourg, (Paris,) and Hamburg.
Columbia, Mch. 25, 7 AM | Columbia, May 13, 7 AM
F. Bismarck, Apr. 8, 10 AM | F. Bismarck, My 27, 10 AM
Normannia, Ap. 29, 10 AM | Normannia, June 3, 10 AM
HAMBURG SERVICE by Twin-Screw Mail S. S. Persia, March 13, M. | Palatia, March 27, 1 P. M.
First cab., $60 up; intermediate, $40; steerage, $30.
Hamburg-American Line, 37 B'way, N.Y

American Line.
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)
Sailing at 10 A. M.
ST. LOUIS....March 10 | NEW YORK..March 31
PARIS.....March 17 | PARIS.....April 7
ST. PAUL....March 24 | ST. PAUL.....April 14

SUMMER CRUISE
to the LAND of the MIDNIGHT SUN.
Iceland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Finland, Russia.
By the American S. S. "Ohio."
Sailing from New York June 26.
Duration of cruise, 70 days.
Price of passage, including side trips, $475 and upward. Send for full information and pamphlet.

Red Star Line to Antwerp
Sailing Every Wednesday.
Friesland, Mch. 10, noon | Westernl'd, Mar. 24, noon
K'ns't'n, Mar. 17, 3:30 PM | Southwark, Mar. 31, 4 PM
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE.
For Rotterdam and Amsterdam, Via Boulogne-Sur-Mer.
S. S. WERKENDAM..Saturday, Mch. 13, 10 A. M.
S. S. OBDAM.....Saturday, March 20, 10 A. M.
First cabin $57.50 and upward; second cabin $35; steerage at very low rates. Apply to Netherlands-American Steam Navigation Co., 39 B'way, N. Y.

JAPAN-CHINA.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
From San Francisco to Shanghai, Yokohama, Hongkong:
PERU.....March 23, 1 P. M.
COPTIC, via Honolulu.....April 1, 1 P. M.
City of Rio Janeiro, via Honolulu, April 10, 1 P. M.
GAELIC.....April 21, 1 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING, via Honolulu, May 1, 1 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest.
JACKSONVILLE and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R., foot of Roosevelt St., 3 P. M.
ALGONQUIN, Chas. & Jack.....Friday, Mar. 12
COMANCHE, Chas. & Jack.....Monday, Mar. 15
SEMINOLE, Chas. & Jack...Wednesday, Mar. 17
IROQUOIS, Chas. & Jack.....Friday, March 19
Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, 5 Bowling Green, New York.
Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. & P. Line, via Jacksonville.
Great So. Freight & Passenger Line, via Charleston.
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3:30 P. M.—Except Sunday. West Point, Poughkeepsie, Albany, Troy

QUEER DEALS IN BICYCLES

William H. W. Howell Held in a Brooklyn Police Court on a Charge of Swindling.

GREAT CONSPIRACY ALLEGED.

Testimony Given to Show that He Had Misrepresented His Assets, and So Obtained 129 Wheels—Twelve Recovered from Henry Hyams's Custody.

William H. W. Howell was held in $2,500 bonds in the Butler Street Police Court by Justice Tighe yesterday morning to await the action of the Grand Jury, and two bicycle manufacturing firms believe they have run to earth a very able swindler and have opened the way to breaking up an organized gang of swindlers.

William H. W. Howell, who has an office at 101 Beekman Street, this city, and who lives in Brooklyn, was arrested last Saturday in the Garfield Building, Brooklyn, on the complaint of I. Augustus Stanwood, accountant of the Police Department in Brooklyn.

From the evidence given at the hearing yesterday it appears that some time last month Howell approached Manager Packard of the Dayton Wheel Company, at 76 Reade Street, with a proposition to take an agency for the Dayton wheel. The company in question is a local concern, controlled by I. Augustus Stanwood, handling wheels made at Dayton.

Manager Packard testified that Howell first asked him if the southern territory was covered, and then asked to make arrangements for the eastern end of Long Island. A contract for 250 wheels was entered into. Then, said Manager Packard, Howell asked to get some 1896 wheels and a side contract was made. Howell claimed that he had $40,000 worth of real estate, including 800 lots in Burlington County, N. J., and a house and lot in Westfield.

Two consignments of twenty-two wheels were given to Howell, and Charles De V. Bissett, a clerk, followed the last truck to Brooklyn. He testified yesterday that he saw the wheels unloaded in the rear of the store of Henry Hyams, at 101 Court Street.

"I asked Mr. Hyams if he had any Dayton wheels to sell," said the witness, "and he answered that he hadn't. I said that I had just seen some unloaded, but he said I had not, that the truck had simply shifted its load and had gone away again."

A suit of replevin was begun by Mr. Stanwood, but the wheels could not be found.

New Jersey Assets Worthless.

Manager Packard and some of the attaches of the store testified that they had gone to New Jersey and looked up the property claimed by Howell, and found that the Westfield lot was about to be sold under foreclosure of mortgage; and also that the Burlington County land was pine barrens, so poor that the Assessor had not even levied upon it.

Justice Tighe said: "If I were on a jury in a case like this and such evidence was presented I could not help bringing in a verdict of guilty."

Howell had been out on $2,000 bail, and this was increased to $2,500. Samuel B. Johnson, of the firm of Greene & Johnson, in The Times Building, who was representing the Dayton Company, thereupon indicated the line the prosecution was going to pursue, for he objected to Henry Hyams, the auctioneer, as a bondsman, saying:

"The evidence shows that there is a conspiracy here, and it implicates Mr. Hyams."

Mr. Hyams was accepted, however. He is very well known among the politicians in Brooklyn.

Besides the complaint of the Dayton Wheel Company the Hunter Arms Company of Fulton, N. Y., has a suit against Howell to recover $7,000 worth of wheels. The officers of the company say that during the recent bicycle show Howell, by plausible representations that he had a big trade in the South, obtained 107 wheels to be sent as samples to his agents there. Finally, they began to investigate, and were told, they say, that all the wheels had gone to Hyams's auction rooms. Then they entered a replevin suit and searched all of Hyams's warehouses, but recovered only twelve of the wheels. The lawyer for Mr. Hunter, Mr. Johnson, said yesterday that the twelve wheels had been recovered from the home of Hyams, the auction man.

The lawyers for Mr. Hunter have in their possession a paper signed W. H. W. Howell, which he had given to the National Sewing Machine Company, with which he wished to make a bicycle contract. It valued the signer's real estate at $108,000, other assets at $7,000, and his liabilities for merchandise not due at $8,000. He gave as a reference the Hunter Arms Company.

In Trouble Two Years Ago.

Two years ago Howell was involved in trouble over typewriters. Martin & White of Bridgeport, Conn., sold him 250 Franklin machines. They had first looked up the standing of Howell & Co., under which title he did business, and found in the commercial agencies that such a firm was rated at several hundred thousand dollars. Later they learned that this Howell & Co. was a prominent brokerage firm. Martin then brought suit to replevin the typewriters. Howell at first showed fight, and retained a prominent Brooklyn lawyer. The suit never came to trial, however, as Howell's lawyer dropped the case.

When Howell was seen yesterday by a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES, he said that the prosecution has no case against him. "Can't a man buy property and cut it up into lots and put what value on it he pleases?" he asked. "Is there any crime in that? I'm going to be ready to pay these people when their bills become due, at the end of the time they gave me for payment."

LABOR UNIONS DIFFER.

Dispute May Bring About a Strike Among Elevator Men.

No understanding was reached yesterday at the conference of the Elevator Constructors' and Machinists' Unions, in the office of Otis Brothers, 38 Park Row. A dispute has arisen between them as to the right to do certain work about elevators. A continuance of the dispute may bring about a general strike among elevator men.

Elevator manufacturers, while interested in the outcome of the dispute, say the unions must settle their own differences. It appears, however, that they are forearming themselves for any trouble that may arise. The Sprague Elevator Company withdrew all its men who were working at what is known as assembling the machines in a number of large buildings. This is the work which the machinists seek to control. Among the buildings affected were John Jacob Astor's new hotel, at Thirty-fourth Street and Fifth Avenue; the Commercial Cable Building, the Queen's Insurance Company's building, at William and Cedar Streets, and the New York Telephone Company's building, in Dey Street. The reason assigned by the company for withdrawing its men was that John Downey, the general contractor, had large interests at stake in those buildings, and had requested it to do so.

More Shirtmakers Join the Strikers.

Yesterday was full of incidents for labor circles of the east side. The striking shirtmakers were joined by 400 more from different shops; striking cloakmakers from 519 Broadway returned to work, about 150 capmakers struck for an advance of wages, and early yesterday morning the meeting of the children's jacket makers was dispersed by the police on account of a disorder in the hall.

Strike at Columbia University.

More than 800 men, employed about the new Columbia University buildings, at Morningside Heights, quit work yesterday in obedience to general orders from the Board of Walking Delegates, on Monday. This left about fifty stone masons and bricklayers, who are not under control of the walking delegates, at work.

SIMEON DUTTON CONVICTED.

Jury Said He Swindled Mrs. Costigan Out of Twenty Lots of Land.

Simeon W. Dutton, a member of the McLaughlin-Valentine-Dutton gang, was convicted yesterday, before Recorder Goff, in General Sessions, of having obtained a signature to a deed of property under false representation.

Simeon Dutton's crime is said to have occurred about the same time as the crime for which his brother Stephen has been convicted. He induced Mrs. Marcella Costigan, who at the time was having litigation with her husband, to transfer certain property to a third person, and then to him, to prevent her husband from getting it. The property in question was twenty lots of land in Brookhaven, L. I.

The defense was that inasmuch as Mrs. Costigan was a party to a fraudulent transaction, she could not take advantage of it now.

Two of Dutton's witnesses were his brothers Allen and John. Allen is wanted by the police, but owing to some oversight he was allowed to give his testimony and leave the courtroom without being arrested. John Dutton created some excitement by saying something to Mrs. Costigan after leaving the stand. Recorder Goff will investigate to-morrow.

W. C. T. U. WORKERS' MEETING.

Recruits Enlightened on Their Duties in the Organization.

The New York County Woman's Christian Temperance Union has recently added several new unions in this city to its organization, and the county officers held a "workers' conference" for the recruits in the Central Metropolitan Temple, Seventh Avenue, near Fourteenth Street, yesterday afternoon. Mrs. Helen L. Bullock spoke on the methods of union work. She also spoke against the bill which provides for the establishment of a system of military drill in the public schools of the State.

"There was a great stir made when it was proposed to supply the children with free textbooks," she said, "and now they are willing to give them uniforms to make them combative and warlike!" The meeting unanimously passed a protest against the bill.

Mrs. E. Frances Lord, President of the County Union, spoke on the work which lay before the new members, and Miss Julia Colman, the county Corresponding Secretary, gave a "talk to secretaries." Miss Henderson of Texas also spoke, and a number of questions relative to temperance work were asked.

The Union County Convention will be held in the Central Metropolitan Temple next Monday at 2 P. M.

FINED $5 FOR SPITTING.

Magistrate Mott Enforces the Health Board Rules in Morrisania.

Thomas Evans, an engineer, of 2,740 Marion Avenue, was fined $5 by Magistrate Mott, in the Morrisania Police Court, yesterday for spitting on the floor of a Union Trolley Company car Monday evening. He boarded a car at Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street.

According to the story of Conductor John J. Murphy, Evans spit once on the floor and was told that such an action was against the rules of the company. He thereupon became abusive and told the conductor that he would spit. He spit once more on the floor of the car, and then went on the platform and spit. This was at Third Avenue. Murphy says he then called a policeman, holding Evans by the collar, and had the latter arrested.

Evans said that he had a bad cold, and that he had told Murphy, when the latter approached him, that he could not help spitting. He said he did not get abusive and made no movement against the conductor until he was seized by the collar and caught by the policeman.

The Magistrate said that a railroad company was responsible for the health and comfort of its passengers, and that no passenger should be ill-treated. Then he read the rules of the Board of Health against spitting in public conveyances and imposed the fine. Evans paid it and left the court.

CABLE CAR KILLED A WOMAN.

Fatal Accident at Lexington Avenue and Ninety-seventh Street.

A Lexington Avenue cable car killed Mrs. Catharine O'Connor, a widow, fifty-five years old, at the corner of that avenue and Ninety-seventh Street yesterday morning. Mrs. O'Connor lived at 1,259 Park Avenue. Nobody but the gripman saw the accident.

From the statement of the gripman, Joseph Falls of 507 West Fifty-ninth Street, it appears that before the car reached her Mrs. O'Connor had passed the tracks in safety. Falls says he slowed down when he saw her crossing, but when she appeared to be in safety he tightened the grip and the car resumed its usual speed.

When the car was about ten yards away, says Falls, Mrs. O'Connor turned back on the tracks. The street was very muddy, and she seemed bent on finding a better pathway than that on which she had started. She came right in the way of the car. Falls says he shouted, loosened the grip, and put on the brakes. Mrs. O'Connor did not seem to realize her danger, and the car caught her, and the next moment she disappeared under the platform.

The body of Mrs. O'Conror was rolled over and over by the fender beneath the car, and when the gripman succeeded in bringing it to a stop she was so firmly wedged underneath that about twenty men who had gathered were compelled to push the car back before the body could be taken out. Dr. Hale, who came in an ambulance from the Presbyterian Hospital, said the woman must have died almost instantly from internal injuries.

The gripman and the conductor, Peter Donnelly of 1,461 Madison Avenue, were arrested and taken to the Harlem Police Court. They were sent thence to the Coroner.

Rapid Transit Hearing Next Week.

The Aldermen yesterday discussed what should be done with the report of the Rapid Transit Commissioners favoring the tunnel plan, and which was received by the board last week. At first it was decided to hold a special meeting to consider it next Monday. Afterward this was rescinded, and it was decided to go into Committee of the Whole at 3 o'clock next Tuesday and consider the report. The Rapid Transit Commissioners and all who care to express their views were invited to be present.

Whiteman Pleads Not Guilty.

Alonzo B. Whiteman, a former State Senator of Minnesota, who was arrested last Saturday on the charge of swindling the Columbia Bank out of $530, was arraigned yesterday before Judge McMahon in General Sessions. He entered a plea of not guilty, and said that he would act as his own counsel. He asked for a copy of the minutes of the Grand Jury in his case, but on his admission that he intended to secure counsel later Judge McMahon refused the request.

To Protect Thread Interests.

Manufacturers of spool cotton to the number of a dozen or more met yesterday at the Hotel Manhattan and organized a National Association for Mutual Protection. Officers elected were: President—R. C. Kerr; Vice Presidents—L. R. Hopkins of the Merrick Thread Company, and William Clark of the company of that name; Treasurer—T. H. Ives of the Willimantic Linen Company; Secretary—H. C. Armitage of the William Clark Company; Executive Committee—T. H. Ives, Alex King, I. C. Davis, and Adrian Foote.

Protest Against Anti-Cartoon Bill.

Photo Engravers' Union No. 1 of this State has adopted resolutions protesting against the passage of the Ellsworth Anti-Cartoon bill, as a measure that will "strike a serious blow at the liberty of the citizen and the press."

NAVAL MILITIA TROUBLES

Too Many Social Entertainments and Not Enough of Drilling, the Members Declare.

OFFICERS AND MEN OBJECT.

Lieut. Stayton's Resignation Only One of Many, and Dissatisfaction Extends Through All Ranks—Commander Miller's Action About New Hats Precipitated the Row.

A new hat is the little thing that has caused the storm clouds which have been gathering in the Naval Militia. This hat is of the same shape as that of the men in the regular service. Heretofore the members of the Naval Militia have worn a small hat, similar to that in use in the English Navy, and the change from this to the large one has been suggested by the committee that regulates the uniform worn by the military and naval organizations in this State.

Commander Miller recently told Lieut. W. H. Stayton of the impending change. Lieut. Stayton was a member of the Uniform Committee of the Naval Militia, and he at once inquired how many of the new hats would be required. Several men of his division, the Fourth, had already bought their hats, and, after their drill last Thursday, he ordered those men who had new hats to put them on and report to him. They obeyed, and sixteen men came on deck with the new hats. Commander Miller, learning of this, ordered that the sixteen men should report to him for punishment for wearing the new hat before he had authorized its use.

At this Lieut. Stayton took umbrage, arguing that the men had simply obeyed his orders, and he should be punished if any one was. Commander Miller insisted that the men should bear the penalty, and Lieut. Stayton promptly sent in his resignation.

The trouble did not end here. The eighty-four members of the fourth division were so indignant at such treatment of their commanding officer that they all asked to be dropped from the rolls of the organization. Lieut. Stayton, however, asked them to reconsider this action, and so far they have not withdrawn.

Too Many Social Duties.

It has not been smooth sailing in the Naval Militia for two years, and the members claim that the organization is in a very poor condition, and would make a sorry exhibition if they should be called out for actual service. "The reason for this," said one member, "is that while the officers of the different divisions are all good men and understand their duties, there is a lack of system, and Commander Miller pays more attention to junketings and entertaining city and State officials and persons who stand high socially than to the drills of the men."

Members of the division do not hesitate to say that these numerous entertainments are due to the social ambitions of the wife of the commander, who likes to use the Naval Militia as a means to social advancement. To the members, however, these entertainments are very tiresome. They have joined the militia to learn seamanship, and they strongly object to being used to furnish amusement for friends of the commander.

These entertainments seriously interfere with drills, and it is acknowledged by the heads of different divisions that the men are incompetent to carry through many of the intricate drills correctly.

There are five batallion drills each year. The battalion assemble on the New Hampshire, and the guests occupy so much space that there is very little room left for drilling. Several of the officers have advocated that these battalion drills should be given in one of the big regimental armories. Lieut. Stayton wrote to Commander Miller to urge this change, but no action has been taken in the matter.

Some of the shortcomings of the Naval Militia, it is claimed, are due to the fact that there is no naval man on the Governor's staff. Capt. H. L. Satterlee represents the Naval Militia, but he is not a naval man. All the officers of the staff are National Guardsmen. They are ignorant of naval drills and tactics, and judge the Naval Militia from a military standpoint. If there were a naval man on the staff he could find out where the trouble lies, and someone in the organization might be court martialed.

Many Officers Resigning.

In spite of Commander Miller's statement that all is well in the organization, there seems to be lots of trouble. S. Dana Green has resigned as navigator, and has temporarily accepted the position of Engineer. He wants to get out of the organization altogether. Lieut. R. M. Forshew of the First Battalion intends to resign, it is said, and join the Brooklyn Battalion. Lieut. E. B. Renwick of the junior grade of the First Division has announced his intention of resigning. This practically leaves the First Division with one Ensign, James McFarlane.

In the Second Division Lieut. E. C. Weeks has been made Navigator. The two Ensigns—J. Arden Harriman and E. W. Brown—are dissatisfied. Mr. Harriman has resigned and Mr. Brown, it is asserted, intends to do so soon.

In the Third Division there is lots of trouble. Lieut. J. H. Barnard has succeeded W. Butler Duncan, Jr., who resigned. Gerard B. Townsend, the Quartermaster, has just been elected junior Lieutenant over the heads of Ensigns E. P. Mowton and W. J. Henderson, but has not yet passed his examination. E. P. Mowton has resigned, and it is thought that W. J. Henderson will resign, too.

In the Fourth Division Lieut. W. H. Stayton has resigned, and it is thought that Manning K. Eyre, the junior Lieutenant, will go, too.

Lieut. Stayton's Reasons.

Lieut. Stayton talked freely about the troubles in the battalion to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday. He said: "Internal politics in the battalion and the social ambitions of some of the officers are ruining it. There is no system, and things are at sixes and sevens.

"One reason for this is that recruits are put to drill with men who have been in the battalion six years. This, of course, stops all progress. I tried to have regular systematic drills with my division, but they were stopped by the commanding officer.

"I am very sorry to have to acknowledge what I think is the true state of affairs in the battalion, but I am forced to say that unless something is done, and done promptly, the naval militia will go to pieces. Commander Miller I admire very much, and I consider him a good organizer to a certain point, but beyond that I must differ with his methods.

"If the Brooklyn division is organized I will cheerfully vote for Commander Miller for Captain. I think he would make an excellent man for that position, and then I would like to see W. Butler Duncan, Jr., commander of the First Battalion.

"In my letter of resignation I have clearly set forth what I think is wrong. I hope that the Adjutant General will investigate for himself. If he does this I believe that whoever he decides is in the wrong must get out."

Denied by Commander Miller.

Commander Miller was seen on the New Hampshire last night. He denied absolutely that there was any trouble in the battalion and that he had ordered anyone to report to him to be disciplined. He said he had nothing to add to the statement that he made in NEW THE YORK TIMES of yesterday morning.

John G. Agar, a staff officer, said: "There is no truth whatever in the stories that are being circulated about the Naval Militia. Lieut. Stayton is the only one who has resigned recently. The battalion is now stronger and in better condition than it ever was, and there is no trouble or dissension in its ranks."

The most serious symptoms of Lung and Throat affections can be relieved, and in the great majority of cases, the disease can be cured with DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

BLACK GRENADINES.

Embroidered Grenadines,—All-silk Shadow Grenadines.—Silk-and-Wool figured Grenadines.

Iron-frame, plain and armure weaves,—Silk-and-Wool Canvas weaves.

Bagnet,—All-wool Canvas and all the late Novelties.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and 11th St.
Twenty-third Street.

IS HE MORRISANIA'S ROBBER?

Man in Gray Held in Jefferson Market Court Yesterday.

The police believe they have caught the brutal robber who has been spreading terror lately in Morrisania. Detectives Pepperted and Perkins of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station yesterday arraigned in Jefferson Market Police Court a man whose description tallies with that given by the robber's victims.

This man, who gave the name of Henry Spellman and said he is twenty-five years old and lives at 506 West Eighth Street, was arrested on suspicion that he was the tall man in a gray ulster who was seen by a Mrs. Phalen while he was taking part in the robbery of the store of Abraham Blumenthal, at 513 Tenth Avenue, Saturday night. Mrs. Phalen positively identified Spellman yesterday, and some of the Morrisania victims will be given a chance to identify him to-day.

WATER SUPPLY IN PERIL.

Jersey City Pushing Toward the Limit of the Present Source.

William H. Corbin, counsel for the East Jersey Water Company, yesterday notified the Street and Water Commissioners of Jersey City that they must limit the supply of Pequannock water to the amount called for by the contract, which is not to exceed 22,000,000 gallons daily. Mr. Corbin's letter shows that the city consumed in December 28.4 million gallons daily; in January, 30.2 million gallons, and in February, 29.1 million gallons. The extreme capacity of the Peaquannock shed is 50,000,000 gallons daily. Mr. Corbin also calls attention to the fact that although the company has been furnishing water to the city for fourteen months, and has never received a dollar on account, it voluntarily relinquished $52,000 of the $350,000 now due.

The Water Commissioners do not apprehend any trouble, as the Pequannock supply can be supplemented from the Passaic until other arrangements can be made.

FOR AND AGAINST ARBITRATION

Meetings to be Held to Consider the Treaty Issue.

A mass meeting will be held in Cooper Union to-morrow night at 8 o'clock in favor of ratification of the arbitration treaty. Mayor William L. Strong will preside. The speakers will be Bishop H. C. Potter, President Seth Low, Frederic R. Coudert, Rabbi Gottheil, Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, and Henry E. Howland. Among the Committee are Mayor Strong, District Attorney Olcott, Archbishop Corrigan, Bishop Potter, the Rev. Dr. MacArthur, the Rev. Dr. John Hall, the Rev. W. J. Harsha, ex-Postmaster General Thomas L. James, Felix Adler, Charles Butler, William E. Dodge, ex-Secretary Charles S. Fairchild, John P. Townsend, Henry White, Ogden Mills, R. Fulton Cutting, William B. Hornblower, Alexander E. Orr, Charles Stewart Smith, Wheeler H. Peckham, and John D. Crimmins.

A meeting designated "an informal public meeting of citizens opposed to the adoption of the arbitration treaty" will be held this evening at 8 o'clock at 12 St. Mark's Place.

COL. WARING'S YOUTHFUL AIDS.

A Statement of Work Done by Juvenile Street Cleaning Leagues.

Col. Waring, Commissioner of the Street-Cleaning Department, gave out this statement yesterday:

"The following report of the work done by the juvenile street-cleaning leagues above Fourteenth Street during three weeks of February will serve to show the extent of the interest of the members in the work of this department. It seems to me that their interest must react on themselves, and give them at least a promising germ of interest in city affairs:

Inspection	663	Stopped boys from blocking up sewer	2
Persons spoken to	110	Stones	412
Pieces of paper	6,869	Pieces of celery	269
Apples	1,153	Onions	303
Bananas	1,536	Eggshells	178
Oranges	3,137	Pieces of bread	57
Bonfires	147	Bones	3
Tin cans	253	Pieces of lemons	6
Pieces of rags	344	Pieces of spinach	43
Pieces of rope	9	Old hats	4
Pieces of coal	780	Pieces of carrots	2
Bunches of feathers	10	Bottles	2
Pieces of wood	744	Pasteboard boxes	82
Pieces of glass	104	Old shoes	3
Pieces of cabbage	541	Sprouts	34
Pieces of potatoes	246	Cigarettes	9
Old bags	21	Pieces of turnips	35
Stopped sliding ponds	3	Straw	22
Pieces of nutshells	808	Barrels	2
		Dead cats	2

GEORGE E. WARING, Jr., Commissioner.

New Fourteenth Street Curve Plan.

Another plan to obviate the dangers of the curve at Fourteenth Street and Broadway has been prepared by A. Herrmann, a civil engineer and a cousin of the late Prof. Herrmann, the magician.

The plan is similar to that of John Daniell, the dry goods merchant, except that for the roadway space to be taken for the purpose of extending Broadway diagonally through Union Square, more land is added from the street space to the park area. The plan was referred to the Railroad Committee by the Aldermen yesterday.

Damages Against Albany Line.

Elizabeth Horn yesterday obtained a verdict of $2,500 against the New Jersey Steamboat Company on account of the fall of an upper berth and another woman upon her while she was sleeping in the Drew, one of the Albany boats. The plaintiff having been unconscious during the accident, could give no account of it, but Justice McAdam allowed the case to go to the jury.

New Jersey Daughters of Liberty.

The State Council of New Jersey Daughters of Liberty held their annual meeting yesterday in Columbia Hall, Greenville. State Councilor Minard reported that during the year there had been a gain of thirty-five councils, and that thirty-seven hundred new members had been enrolled. The membership in New Jersey includes 5,099 sisters and 1,610 brothers.

Unitarian Women Meet.

The New York Branch of the National Alliance of Unitarian and other liberal women met at the Church of the Messiah yesterday morning. The Rev. Minot J. Savage spoke on "The English Version of the Bible." A balance in the treasury was announced by the Treasurer.

New Park for Jersey City.

The Street and Water Commissioners of Jersey City have bought thirty-three lots on Bartholdi Place for $12,579.76 for a public park in Greenville. Mr. Lembeck, the former owner, is to give thirty lots adjoining, which are to be included in the park.

DEFENSE OF MRS. FOSTER

She Will Begin the Introduction of Testimony, in the Suit Brought by Mrs. Buchanan, This Morning.

ANOTHER DAUGHTER TESTIFIES

Alexina S. Buchanan Says Home Life Was Happy Until Her Parents Began Quarreling Over Mrs. Foster—Some of the Defendant's Expressions.

The defense of Mrs. Kate M. Foster in the suit brought against her by Mrs. Margaret P. Buchanan, before Justice Bookstaver in the Supreme Court, to recover $50,000 damages for the alienation of the affections of her husband, Dr. Alexander Buchanan, will be opened this morning.

Miss Alexina S. Buchanan, youngest daughter of the complainant, was the first witness yesterday. She corroborated the testimony as to the happy home life and relations of her parents until early in 1886. She said that in April, 1886, she found her mother lying on the floor of her bedroom in her nightdress. Mrs. Buchanan was in a faint and icy cold. The witness called her father, who came, bled his wife, and went away. She put her mother to bed. After that time her parents were not again on friendly terms. They quarreled constantly, and "our home life was a torture." She never knew her father and mother to quarrel over any other subject than Mrs. Kate M. Foster. Her father gave her, Dec. 24, 1885, a mortgage for $7,000 on a house owned by Mrs. Foster. She knew of the trouble between her parents over a padlock on the doctor's letter box, and saw her mother throw the modeling clay over him.

Cross-examined by Col. James, Miss Buchanan admitted that in 1892 she had testified before a referee that a key was wanted for the padlock, and that she had said she thought her mother had it. Only once before this had there been any serious trouble between her parents. In December, 1885, she heard furniture fall in a room in which her father, her mother, and one of her sisters were. Rushing in, she found her father with his hand on a chair and heard him say to his wife, "I will brain you." Witness got the others out of the room, and then pacified her father.

Mrs. Magdalen Crawford testified that she had lived with the Buchanans for two years, and drew the picture of a happy interior during that time.

A number of papers were offered to show that Mrs. Foster, after her intimacy with Dr. Buchanan, was accustomed to handle large sums of money.

During recess, the testimony of Mrs. Gertrude Glass, a trained nurse, was taken, and when court met it was read to the jury. Mrs. Glass testified that she was in attendance upon Mrs. Foster for two weeks in January. Mrs. Foster told her once that Pauline was Dr. Buchanan's child. At another time she said she got the child from a woman on a boat, who was going to drown it. She told the witness what nice times she had in Europe with Dr. Buchanan, and showed diamonds he had given her. He made her many presents. "You know, nurse," at one time Mrs. Foster said, "he has left me all his property." At another time she said: "If I could only have placed the last kiss on his brow, Daisy or I, he would have died happy." Mrs. Foster told her she was engaged to a man whose picture she had in a locket, and said: "I dare not tell him about the old dear. You mustn't tell men everything."

After the introduction of some letters which passed between Dr. Buchanan and his wife and her mother, based on the marriage of Margaret Louise Buchanan at Mrs. Foster's house, court adjourned until this morning.

Poured Grease in His Wife's Eye.

Nicholas Healey, forty years old, of 327 East Twenty-fourth Street, was held in $500 bail in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday, having been accused by his wife of unusual brutality. She made complaint that he came to the kitchen last Sunday morning while she was cooking breakfast and asked her what she had, and when she replied ham and eggs he said, "Same old routine," and poured the grease from the pan in her eye. Healey said he had merely kicked the pan and the grease spattered on his wife's face. Mrs. Healey was in court yesterday with her face badly swollen, but she seemed reluctant to prosecute. Healey is a clerk in an up-town dry goods store.

Rat in Cub Leopard's Cage.

A rat in the cage of the leopard cub that was born in the Central Park Zoo about eight months ago caused a little excitement in the Zoo yesterday. The rat got into the cage through a drain pipe. The cub saw it come in, and crouched and waited for a favorable opportunity, when he sprang and caught his visitor. He played with the rat for upward of an hour, letting it run within a few inches of the drain pipe several times and then suddenly bringing it back again. Finally, when the rat became discouraged and would not move, the cub gave it a gentle pat that killed it, and then laid down, refusing to eat it. The body of the rodent was removed by an attendant.

Miss Baker Need Not Appear.

District Attorney Olcott wrote a letter to Coroner Dobbs yesterday, in answer to a request for an opinion, in which he said that he did not consider it necessary that Miss Florence Baker be called to testify at the inquest as to the death of James P. Kernochan. The District Attorney quoted Section 773 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, and said that as there was no evidence that any person or persons were chargeable with any criminal negligence in connection with the case, he did not think it necessary to call Miss Baker.

Inspector Hackett Released.

Martin J. Hackett, a Building Inspector, who was arrested late in February by Capt. Walsh of the West Twentieth Street Station on the charge that he had attempted to extort money from Bernard Pellsticher, a Raines law hotel keeper at 205 Eighth Avenue, was discharged by Magistrate Cornell yesterday. Hackett explained that his visits to the hotel were on business, and that they were perfectly legitimate. The court refused to take the word of the saloon man.

Pews in Parkhurst's Church Sold.

Two pews in Dr. Parkhurst's Church were sold yesterday at auction at the Real Estate Exchange by Richard V. Harnett & Co. They had belonged to the estate of Mrs. C. N. Trow. Both were on the south side about midway between the door and the pulpit, and they sold for $250 and $125.

Cuban White Cross Headquarters.

The headquarters of the Cuban White Cross Society is now at 156 Fifth Avenue, having been removed from Atlanta. This society is organized for the relief of the sick and wounded soldiers and the maintenance of suitable field hospitals. It is believed many more contributions can be got in New York than in Atlanta.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

INTERIORS.

Enter a room we have decorated, and it will impress you just as a fine painting would do. Why?

Because everything is in keeping. Nothing has been introduced unless it was not only beautiful, but would add to the effect of the whole.

If, when Summer comes, your country house rooms remain unfreshened and undecorated, what will compensate you for the pictures that might have been?

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23d ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19th STREET

LEGAL NOTES.

PROCURING DISCHARGE FROM EMPLOYMENT.—Charles Curran, who had been discharged from employment by the Miller Brewing Company of Rochester, brought an action against Louis Galen, as President of workingmen's assembly, and others, Knights of Labor, for conspiring and confederating to procure his discharge and prevent him from obtaining employment. The defendants, in their answer, alleged as a defense that they were members of a workingmen's assembly, Knights of Labor, which had an agreement with the Brewers' Association, composed of the brewing companies, that all their employes should be members of the assembly, and that no employe should work for a longer period than four weeks without becoming a member; that what the defendants did in obtaining the plaintiff's discharge was, as members of the assembly, and in pursuance of this agreement, upon his refusing to become a member. The Court of Appeals has now affirmed the judgment below, sustaining demurrer to the answer, holding that the defense was insufficient in law; that public policy and the interests of society favor the utmost freedom in the citizen to pursue his lawful trade or calling, and if the purpose of an organization or combination of workingmen be to hamper or to restrict that freedom, and through contracts or arrangements with employers to coerce other workingmen to become members of the organization and to come under its rules and conditions, under the penalty of the loss of their positions and of deprivation of employment, their purpose is unlawful.

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ASSIGNMENT OF LETTERS PATENT.—William E. Gibbs sold certain letters patent to the Redway Manufacturing Company for $3,000, to be paid in installments at stated periods, the purchaser stipulating that upon default in any payment "this contract may, at the option of said party of the first part (vendor) be terminated, and all right in and to the said letters patent and applications for letters patent shall be reassigned to the said party of the first part, free from all lien, claim, and incumbrance whatever." An assignment of the patent was made pursuant to the agreement, but the company after payment of two installments of the purchase price, defaulted as to the residue. In a suit by Gibbs to terminate the contract and compel a reassignment by the company, Justice Pryor, in Supreme Court, Special Term, has given judgment for the plaintiff, holding that the contract not containing any reciprocal promise on the part of the vendor to return, in the event of cancellation or recision, the money he had received, and the vendee having no equity to relief because the willful repudiation of its obligation occasions the cancellation of the contract, and nothing appearing to suggest that the contract was unfair or oppressive, that specific performance of the obligation to reassign would be compelled without any provision for restitution of installments of purchase money paid.

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A BET UPON A PRIZE FIGHT.—The Court of Appeals has affirmed the judgment below in favor of James Stoddard, in his suit against John McAuliffe and Jeremiah Mahony to recover $1,500 which he had deposited with Richard K. Fox as stakeholder pending the result of a match between McAuliffe and Gibbons, at Hoboken, in September, 1891. The court holds, on the opinion below, given by Justice Follett, that a person who makes a bet or wager, within the definition of the statute, and deposits the amount with a person as a stakeholder, has a right to recover back the amount from such stakeholder, irrespective of the result of the wager. The plaintiff asserted that defendants had become engaged in a prize fight, while defendants claimed it was only a contest for a purse.

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EXCLUSIVE PRIVILEGES BY A RAILROAD TO HACKMEN.—Charles W. Brown obtained an injunction in the Supreme Court in Erie County restraining the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company from giving the Miller Brundage Coach Company a preference or exclusive right to transact its business as common carrier in the depots and grounds of the railroad at Niagara Falls. The order was reversed by the General Term, and that decision has now been affirmed by the Court of Appeals, which holds, on the opinion below by Justice Lewis, that, assuming that the business of a common hackman comes under the general definition of a common carrier, it does not come within the protection of the provisions of the law of 1892, and that such a contract between the coach company and the railroad company, the charges being reasonable, was not against public policy.

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CONTRIBUTORY NEGLIGENCE.—In a suit by Thomas M. Scully against the New York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad Company, it appeared that the plaintiff, a passenger on one of the company's trains, while it was moving at the rate of eight or ten miles an hour, got down upon the steps of the caboose, on which he was riding, and jumped from that to the ground, and falling, sustained injuries for which he sought damages. At the time, the train had passed the station to which the company had sold plaintiff a ticket; the conductor stood on the steps on the opposite end of the car and signalled to the engineer to stop, and called to the plaintiff not to alight. The plaintiff saw the signal, but did not hear the conductor's warning to him. The Court of Appeals has affirmed an order of the General Term of the Supreme Court in the Third Department, which reversed, upon questions of law only, a judgment given on the trial in favor of the plaintiff. The court holds that the proximate cause of the injury was the plaintiff's alighting from the car while it was in motion, and that, while defendant was guilty of a violation of its duty to plaintiff in not stopping its train at the station to which it had sold a ticket to the plaintiff, the plaintiff had failed to show absence of contributory negligence on his part, and could not recover.

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BROKER'S COMMISSIONS.—Adrian Vanderveer recovered judgment in the Supreme Court in Brooklyn, in his suit against John Suydam to recover commissions upon a contract with the defendant for the sale of real estate in Flatbush. The General Term of the Second Department affirmed the judgment, Justice Brown giving the opinion, and now the Court of Appeals has directed an affirmance, on the opinion below, holding that when a person engages another as his broker to sell real estate for him, giving such broker an option to purchase himself or to sell to another such real estate, and such broker procures a purchaser willing to buy the land upon the terms offered, and communicates that fact to the owner and arranges for a meeting between the owner and the proposed purchaser for the purpose of executing a contract of sale, before the option expires, the broker has done all that he is required to do, and the owner cannot, by deferring the meeting with the proposed purchaser until after the date of the expiration of the option, defeat the right of the broker to recover his commissions for the sale of such property.

Wonder if economy has caused this Spring's fashion in overcoats—an overcoat two or three sizes too large; almost any one in the family could wear it.

And they're so short they almost look as if you had outgrown them.

We have long ones as well. $20 to $28, silk-lined; $12 to $20 serge-lined—but you shouldn't buy without looking, and you're welcome to look all you will without buying.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

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Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

LAW AND THE FINN BILL

Constitutional Lawyers Declare the Sidewalk Obstruction Measure Will Not Stand in Court.

MR. SCOTT'S OPINION DELAYED.

No Day Set for a Public Hearing by Mayor Strong—Decided Expressions Against It by John E. Parsons and J. F. McIntyre.

Corporation Counsel Scott stated yesterday that he had been unable so far to give attention to the Finn bill. He had just returned to the city, and only learned through THE NEW YORK TIMES that the Mayor was looking to him for an opinion on the constitutionality of the bill. He said it would be several days before he would have time to give the subject the study that it demanded.

Mayor Strong has not fixed the date of the public hearing on the Finn bill, and is not likely to do so until he has ascertained Mr. Scott's opinion. Gentlemen who represent the Board of Trade and Transportation have already interviewed the Mayor, however, and have received the assurance that the bill will be considered and decided on its merits. To all who have conversed with Mayor Strong he has given the impression that he will not sign the bill if there is any doubt about its constitutionality.

In legal circles it was commented on yesterday as being